

Out-of-School Radio-Listening Interests
of Sixth-grade Pupils.

Thesis 1949
ABBIATTI, EDNA M

FOR REFERENCE

Do Not Take From This Room

DEMCO

OUT-OF-SCHOOL RADIO-LISTENING
INTERESTS OF SIXTH GRADE PUPILS

EDNA M. ABBIATTI

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

LIBRARY

Thesis
Abbiatti, E.M.
1949

The Gift of Edna M. Abbiatti.....

Ed.
Thesis
Abbiatti, E.M.
1949

stored

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

THESIS
OUT-OF-SCHOOL RADIO-LISTENING
INTERESTS OF SIXTH GRADE PUPILS

Submitted by
Edna M. Abbiatti

(B. S. in Education, State Teachers College, Bridgewater, 1946)

In partial fulfillment of requirements for the
degree of Master of Education

1949

✓

School of education
May 24, 1949
20730

FIRST READER: Helen Blair Sullivan,
Professor of Education

SECOND READER: Donald D. Durrell,
Dean of Boston University
Professor of Education

THIRD READER: W. Linwood Chase,
Professor of Education

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL. 773-936-5000

Acknowledgment

I wish, once again, to express my thanks to the administrators, teachers, and pupils who so willingly cooperated to make this study possible. To my adviser, Dr. Helen Blair Sullivan, I am sincerely grateful for kind and helpful guidance.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/outofschoolradio00abbi>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Statement of the Problem	1
Justification of the Problem	2
Scope of the Problem	8
II. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH	9
Research Related to the Reactions	
of Parents	9
Research Related to the Reactions	
of Broadcasters.	13
Results of Research Related to Surveys .	16
III. PROCEDURE.	26
Restatement of the Problem	26
Description of Pupil Population.	26
Description of Survey.	27
IV. ANALYSIS OF DATA	31
Findings on Radio Listening Habits . . .	33
Radios in the Homes of Pupils.	33
Ownership of Radios.	34
Extent to Which Pupils Select	
Their Own Programs	36
Family Listening	37

THEORY OF THE EARTH

1. The Earth is a sphere of about 8000 miles in diameter.
2. The Earth is composed of several layers or shells.
3. The outermost layer is the crust, which is about 10 miles thick.
4. Below the crust is the mantle, which is about 2900 miles thick.
5. The innermost layer is the core, which is about 4500 miles in diameter.
6. The core is divided into two parts: the outer core and the inner core.
7. The outer core is about 2200 miles thick and is composed of molten iron and nickel.
8. The inner core is about 1200 miles in diameter and is composed of solid iron and nickel.
9. The Earth's magnetic field is generated by the outer core.
10. The Earth's rotation is caused by the conservation of angular momentum.
11. The Earth's atmosphere is composed of gases and is about 100 miles thick.
12. The Earth's hydrosphere is composed of water and is about 1000 miles thick.
13. The Earth's biosphere is composed of living organisms and is about 100 miles thick.
14. The Earth's geosphere is composed of rocks and is about 1000 miles thick.
15. The Earth's lithosphere is composed of the crust and the upper part of the mantle.
16. The Earth's asthenosphere is composed of the lower part of the mantle.
17. The Earth's mesosphere is composed of the outer core.
18. The Earth's inner core is composed of the innermost part of the core.
19. The Earth's radius is about 3960 miles.
20. The Earth's surface area is about 510 million square miles.

CHAPTER	PAGE
Days and Periods of the Day When	
Pupils Listen	40
Hours When Pupils Stop Listening. . . .	42
Amount of Time Pupils Spend Listening	
to the Radio.	45
Activities Pupils Engage in While	
Listening	46
Program Preferences	49
Program Preferences According to	
Categories.	49
Specific Program Preferences.	52
Favorite Programs	65
Reasons for Liking Specific Programs. .	67
Response to Program Suggestions	70
Reasons for Listening	79
Television in the Homes of Pupils	81
V. SUMMARY AND FINDINGS	83
VI. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	87
Suggestions for Further Study.	87
BIBLIOGRAPHY	89
APPENDIX	93

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
I. CHRONOLOGICAL AGE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS	31
II. MENTAL AGE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS	32
III. NUMBER OF RADIOS IN HOMES OF BOYS AND GIRLS	33
IV. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS . . WHO OWN RADIOS.	34
V. ROOMS IN WHICH BOYS AND GIRLS KEEP THEIR OWN RADIOS.	35
VI. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO CHOOSE THEIR OWN RADIO PROGRAMS . . .	36
VII. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO LISTEN WITH THEIR FAMILIES.	37
VIII. RADIO PROGRAMS TO WHICH FIFTEEN OR MORE BOYS AND GIRLS REPORT HAVING LISTENED WITH THEIR FAMILIES	39
IX. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO LISTEN AT CERTAIN PERIODS OF THE DAY	40

Table 1

Year	Description of the event	Page
1900	The first recorded earthquake in the region	1
1901	A small earthquake occurred in the region	2
1902	A small earthquake occurred in the region	3
1903	A small earthquake occurred in the region	4
1904	A small earthquake occurred in the region	5
1905	A small earthquake occurred in the region	6
1906	A small earthquake occurred in the region	7
1907	A small earthquake occurred in the region	8
1908	A small earthquake occurred in the region	9
1909	A small earthquake occurred in the region	10
1910	A small earthquake occurred in the region	11
1911	A small earthquake occurred in the region	12
1912	A small earthquake occurred in the region	13
1913	A small earthquake occurred in the region	14
1914	A small earthquake occurred in the region	15
1915	A small earthquake occurred in the region	16
1916	A small earthquake occurred in the region	17
1917	A small earthquake occurred in the region	18
1918	A small earthquake occurred in the region	19
1919	A small earthquake occurred in the region	20
1920	A small earthquake occurred in the region	21

TABLE	PAGE
X. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO LISTEN ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY	41
XI. HOURS WHEN BOYS AND GIRLS STOP LISTENING ON SCHOOL DAYS.	42
XII. HOURS WHEN BOYS AND GIRLS STOP LISTENING ON SATURDAY	43
XIII. HOURS WHEN BOYS AND GIRLS STOP LISTENING ON SUNDAY	44
XIV. MEAN NUMBER OF RADIO-LISTENING HOURS IN SCHOOL DAYS, SATURDAY, AND SUNDAY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.	45
XV. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO ENGAGE IN OTHER ACTIVITIES WHILE LISTENING TO THE RADIO.	46
XVI. ACTIVITIES BOYS AND GIRLS ENGAGE IN WHILE LISTENING	47
XVII. RADIO PROGRAMS WHICH BOYS AND GIRLS REPORT THEY LIKE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CATEGORIES.	51
XVIII. THE FIVE MORNING PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR WITH BOYS	52

TABLE	PAGE
XIX. THE FIVE MORNING PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR	
WITH GIRLS	53
XX. THE FIVE LUNCH TIME PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR	
WITH BOYS.	54
XXI. THE FIVE LUNCH TIME PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR	
WITH GIRLS	55
XXII. THE FIFTEEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING PROGRAMS	
MOST POPULAR WITH BOYS	56
XXIII. THE FIFTEEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING PROGRAMS	
MOST POPULAR WITH GIRLS.	58
XXIV. THE TEN SATURDAY PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR	
WITH BOYS.	60
XXV. THE TEN SATURDAY PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR	
WITH GIRLS	61
XXVI. THE FIFTEEN SUNDAY PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR	
WITH BOYS.	62
XXVII. THE FIFTEEN SUNDAY PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR	
WITH GIRLS	63
XXVIII. RADIO PROGRAMS SIX OR MORE BOYS REPORT AS	
THEIR FAVORITES.	65
XXIX. RADIO PROGRAMS SIX OR MORE GIRLS REPORT AS	
THEIR FAVORITES.	66

TABLE	PAGE
XXX. REASONS GIVEN BY BOYS FOR LIKING FAVORITE PROGRAMS	67
XXXI. REASONS GIVEN BY GIRLS FOR LIKING FAVORITE PROGRAMS	68
XXXII. PERSONS FROM WHOM BOYS AND GIRLS RECEIVE HELP IN CHOOSING RADIO PROGRAMS.	70
XXXIII. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO LISTEN TO PROGRAMS SUGGESTED BY PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND FRIENDS	71
XXXIV. SPECIFIC RADIO PROGRAMS TO WHICH TEN OR MORE BOYS REPORT HAVING LISTENED AT THE SUGGESTION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND FRIENDS.	72
XXXV. SPECIFIC RADIO PROGRAMS TO WHICH TEN OR MORE GIRLS REPORT HAVING LISTENED AT THE SUGGESTION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND FRIENDS.	73
XXXVI. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO HAVE STOPPED LISTENING TO PROGRAMS AT THE SUGGESTION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND FRIENDS.	75

TABLE

PAGE

XXXVII.	RADIO PROGRAMS TO WHICH FIVE OR MORE BOYS REPORT HAVING STOPPED LISTENING AT THE SUGGESTION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND FRIENDS	77
XXXVIII.	RADIO PROGRAMS TO WHICH FIVE OR MORE GIRLS REPORT HAVING STOPPED LISTENING AT THE SUGGESTION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND FRIENDS	78
XXXIX.	REASONS BOYS AND GIRLS GIVE FOR LISTENING TO THE RADIO.	80
XL.	NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO HAVE TELEVISION IN THEIR HOMES. . . .	81

1. 184
2. 184
3. 184
4. 184
5. 184
6. 184
7. 184
8. 184
9. 184
10. 184
11. 184
12. 184
13. 184
14. 184
15. 184
16. 184
17. 184
18. 184
19. 184
20. 184
21. 184
22. 184
23. 184
24. 184
25. 184
26. 184
27. 184
28. 184
29. 184
30. 184
31. 184
32. 184
33. 184
34. 184
35. 184
36. 184
37. 184
38. 184
39. 184
40. 184
41. 184
42. 184
43. 184
44. 184
45. 184
46. 184
47. 184
48. 184
49. 184
50. 184

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In little more than a quarter of a century, radio broadcasting has become one of the most powerful of social institutions. Radio enters most of the homes and many of the classrooms of our nation and is extending the experiences and widening the horizons of all who listen. Not only is radio a factor in the world in which the child must develop, but it may also serve as an aid in this very growth.

If the teacher is to assist in the complex process of social adjustment of his pupils, it is imperative that he understand radio as one of our folkways and recognize its contributions to his own living and to the emotional and intellectual interests and behavior of his students.¹

Statement of the Problem

It is the purpose of this study to survey the out-of-school radio listening interests of children at the sixth grade level and to note the relationship of sex to the following:

1. The amount of time given to listening.
2. The choice of programs.
3. The amount of parental restriction in listening.
4. The amount and effect of guidance in the selection of programs.

¹Roy DeVerl Willey and Helen Ann Young, Radio in Elementary Education (Boston: D. C. Heath and Company, 1948), Preface vii.

5. The days and hours during which most listening occurs.
6. The other activities engaged in while listening.
7. Favorite programs and reasons for their choice.

Justification of the Problem

Those concerned with guiding children in the proper use of leisure time know that radio has created a problem. It is not only the amount of listening but the quality of it which gives concern.

This study grew out of an interest on the part of the writer to discover what the school can do to develop better taste in the radio-listening of children by means of a program which would have among its objectives the following:

1. To develop thoughtful selection of radio programs.
2. To develop an understanding of the influence of the radio on information, attitudes, and conduct.
3. To help children to listen critically to selected radio programs.
4. To help students to develop and apply appropriate standards for the evaluation of radio programs.

5. To develop a feeling that the radio listener is in part responsible for the kinds of radio programs maintained on the air.²

That there is need of such a program has been revealed in the research pertinent to this study.

Children receive education in many ways, and today radio plays a most important part in that education.³ Levenson cites the importance of radio and leisure time activities in the life of the child:

It is an established fact and probably a disturbing one that the typical American School child spends two and a half hours a day, every day of the year, listening to the radio. Add to that the weekly movie, the comic books, and the daily newspaper, and the teacher readily understands why the comparatively few hours spent in the classroom are but a limited phase of the child's educational experience.⁴

According to Beggs, children's leisure time preferences place radio second to the movies, while reading takes third place.⁵

²Edgar Dale, Audio-Visual Methods in Teaching (New York: The Dryden Press, Ohio State University, 1946), p. 259.

³W. L. Gottenberg and R. L. Neal, "Radio at Home," Phi Delta Kappan, XXII (May, 1940), 418.

⁴William B. Levenson, Teaching Through Radio (New York: Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., 1945), p. 5.

⁵Berenice B. Beggs, "That Radio Problem," The Instructor, LIV (May, 1945), 25.

Boutwell and Seelye state, "Children spend thirty hours a week at school because they are required to. Fifteen hours a week by the radio—because they like to."⁶

Tyler's research reveals that children indicate an amount of listening averaging over two hours daily. His studies also show that there is a relatively narrow range of listening on their part and that they are uncritical. They do not perceive differences in quality.⁷

Certainly the alert teacher and the one who is fully cognizant of her responsibility recognizes that the guidance of out-of-school listening is a phase of her work which should not be neglected. It is Willey and Young who so concisely state the role of the teacher: "The goal of the teacher in regard to outside listening is to lift the level of voluntary program selection and to enrich the child's appreciation of what he hears."⁸

The opinion of Hazel Gibbon is a challenge to teachers. Just as most elementary teachers accept as one important

⁶William Dow Boutwell and Dorothea Seelye, "The Radio World Is Yours," Phi Delta Kappan, XXI (March, 1939), 345-47.

⁷I. Keith Tyler, "Developing Critical Listening," Phi Delta Kappan, XXI (March, 1939), 348-51.

⁸Roy DeVerl Willey and Helen Ann Young, op. cit., p. 359.

educational objective the guidance of recreational reading, so, too, should they make an effort to improve the listening habits of boys and girls. Prohibitions of listening or condemnations of programs will prove ineffective. An attempt to improve the likes and dislikes of children themselves is necessary.⁹

Radio is exerting a vital influence on children for good or evil.¹⁰ Since the radio offers so many good programs among the dozens of poor ones, the school should try to guide the child toward better selection for his recreational listening.¹¹

Parents, too, have looked to the school for help. In a survey reported by Robinson he states that a majority of the parents (62.7 per cent) felt that the school should attempt to guide children's radio listening.¹²

⁹Hazel L. Gibbony, "Radio and the Elementary School Child," Educational Method, XVIII (January, 1939), 166-70.

¹⁰William Dow Boutwell and Dorothea Seelye, op. cit., 345-47.

¹¹Margaret Harrison, Radio in the Classroom (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1938), p. 14.

¹²William B. Levenson, op. cit. (citing Roy Robinson, "Listening Habits of Michigan Children," Implications of the Radio in Education, 12th Yearbook of the Department of Elementary School Principals, Michigan Education Association, p. 32), p. 376.

Tyler emphasizes the obligation upon the part of the school for the development of critical thinking and intelligent discrimination:

- - - There are better programs on the air than there ever have been, but they are still greatly in the minority. Day in and day out our radio stations turn out a great deal of uninspired music, of cheap melodrama, of meaningless quizzes, and dull speakers. To distinguish the lasting, the esthetic, and the genuine from among these miscellaneous offerings requires training. To detect propaganda, to look for hidden assumptions, to recognize glittering generalities requires guidance. To withstand clever psychological sales appeals based upon "keeping up with the Joneses", upon snobbery, upon feelings of inferiority requires consumer education.

Lumping these together, is it not clear that we must develop now on the part of boys and girls the ability to discriminate with regard to their radio listening?¹³

Arbuthnot continues in a similar vein:

"Human beings have always been confronted with choices between good and evil, between the fine and the vulgar, the beautiful and the ugly. The radio offers just a few more choices. - - - Our business is to train children to enjoy the best and to reject the second rate or poor."¹⁴

¹³I. Keith Tyler, "Radio's Function in Education," Educational Method, XVIII (January, 1939), 152-53.

¹⁴May Hill Arbuthnot, "Children and Radio," Elementary English, XXIV (January, 1947), 1-8.

Another aspect of the school's responsibility is voiced by Woelfel and Tyler:

"The safeguards of democracy are neither censorship nor rigid control of radio; rather they lie in an intelligent and discriminating body of citizen listeners. The schools have a major responsibility in building such citizens of the future."¹⁵

- - - "Courses in the appreciation and criticism of radio must become as common as those we now have in the appreciation and criticism of books," says Herzberg.¹⁶

That the problem of developing critical listening and discrimination is the duty of the school is obvious.

Surveys to determine the pattern of radio listening of pupils will make available a great deal of pertinent information which will be helpful in appraising the individual listening patterns of the boys and girls and in selecting activities for modifying those patterns when it seems advisable to do so.¹⁷

This study, therefore, proposes to survey the listening interests of sixth grade children that they may become active rather than passive listeners, that they may develop

¹⁵Norman Woelfel and I. Keith Tyler, Radio and the School (Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, New York: The World Book Company, 1945), p. 292.

¹⁶Max J. Herzberg, editor, Radio and English Teaching (New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, 1941), p. 4.

¹⁷Norman Woelfel and I. Keith Tyler, op. cit., p. 296.

good taste and the ability to make intelligent choices, and that they may be directed to a more worthy use of the radio as a leisure-time activity.

Scope of the Problem

In order to determine the out-of-school listening interests of the children, a questionnaire was prepared and given to 511 sixth grade pupils.

The children surveyed, both boys and girls, were selected from the eighteen elementary schools of a city which is both industrial and residential. These children are from both English and non-English speaking homes, and represent a cross section of various ancestral backgrounds, socio-economic levels, and mental abilities.

The data derived from the questionnaires will be analyzed to discover the effect, if any, of sex on the listening interests of the children.

CHAPTER II

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

While this study deals chiefly with the point of view of the school, a review of the previous research pertinent to this problem reveals reactions of the home and broadcasting companies to children's listening habits. These reactions furnish significant background information for the school's approach to the problem. The research, therefore, has been organized to include a summary of this information as well as a summary of the surveys which have been made in connection with children's listening habits.

Research Related to the Reactions of Parents

Unquestionably, some of the effects of radio listening upon children are good. However, the amount of time spent at the radio and the type of program to which children listen raise many problems.¹⁸ "The good or harmful effects of the radio has brought about one of the greatest controversies of our time," says Anderson.¹⁹

The Tenth District of the California Congress of Parent

¹⁸Norman Woelfel and I. Keith Tyler, op. cit., p. 300.

¹⁹John E. Anderson, "The Radio and Child Development," Phi Delta Kappan, XXI (March, 1939), 316-18.

and Teachers recently undertook an extensive survey of the opinions of the people who know most about the subject of the bad effect of crime programs on children. A questionnaire was sent to 314 persons, including pediatricians, sociologists, neuropsychiatrists, and psychologists. All four groups had approximately the same opinions. The questions and answers follow:

1. Do radio crime programs have a detrimental psychological effect on children? Yes.
2. Do radio thriller shows and programs ending in suspense have an effect on the health of children listeners? Yes.
3. If so, do they have a good or bad effect? Bad.
4. Do present-day radio programs contribute to children's delinquency or antisocial behavior? Yes.
5. Do you feel that American children need an emotional escape? Yes.
6. If so, do you think it can be safely provided by thrilling radio programs? No.²⁰

A somewhat opposing opinion was offered by several eminent psychologists at the annual Institute for Education

²⁰Clara S. Logan, "Children's Radio Listening - Let's Face the Facts!" National Parent-Teacher, XLII (January, 1948), 14-7.

by Radio held by The Ohio State University. They reported "that children's programs, by and large were harmless. There was no case on record where a radio program had specifically stimulated a child listener to an act of violence, mayhem, or general delinquency."²¹

Countless parents feel that the mental and physical well being of their children is being impaired by certain types of programs. Their criticism is directed to meaningless radio melodramas which entice their children away from other wholesome and necessary activities such as outdoor play, school lessons, and household duties. The injurious effects of certain programs were evidenced in increased emotional tension and irritability, sleeplessness or disturbing dreams, and early acquaintance with the sordid aspects of social life.²²

Another complaint made in regard to certain programs is that while they may not be harmful, they are generally useless. Dorothy Gordon puts it this way, "It is not so much what is on the air that is dangerous to the youth of

²¹Albert N. Williams, "The Children Again," Saturday Review of Literature, XXX (June 14, 1947), 26-7.

²²Hugh B. Mitchell, "Children's Radio Diet," Journal of the National Education Association, XXXV (December, 1946), 589.

America—it is rather what is not on the air."²³

In one community a group of parents succeeded in doing something about children's programs. They learned how to judge radio critically and practically from the broadcaster's point of view and "recognized radio programming as a joint responsibility of advertisers, the radio industry, educators, and parents—wide awake, energetic, and imaginative parents."²⁴

That parents are sincere in attempting to improve the radio fare of their children can be found in excerpts from the summary statement presented by Mrs. B. F. Langworthy at the First National Conference of Educational Broadcasting:

1. Parents want their children to hear good programs of music and speaking.
2. More discrimination, coupled with parental authority must be exercised in order that good programs shall be given preference while the taste of the child is being developed.
3. Less advertising and more sincere advertising where it is used at all, is necessary.

²³Dorothy Gordon, All Children Listen (New York: George W. Stewart, Inc., 1942), p. 15.

²⁴Kenneth Robb, "Better Radio For Children," Parents' Magazine, XXIII (August, 1948), 43.

4. Listening in the home should be given as much supervision as diet.
5. The responsibility of hearing good entertainment rests mainly in the home as a matter of selectivity.
6. Two and a half hours a day is probably too long a time, in proportion to other recreational activities, to be devoted to the radio.²⁵

Research Related to the Reactions of Broadcasters

Much of the criticism of children's radio programs has been directed to the broadcasting companies. The broadcasters are keenly aware of this criticism and have spoken in defense of their policies. In discussing the issue Thomas Freebairn-Smith says most tersely:

In special fields we do not try to exercise unaided judgment. Instead we avail ourselves of competent advice. For example we have both a child psychologist and a committee of qualified advisers to insure that all our children's programs conform to very high standards. Parents reproach us for those programs which detail the commission of a crime even though they clearly show its inevitable punishment. However, we cannot accept the reproach. Adult minds find relaxation and perhaps vicarious thrills in crime broadcasts and detective stories, but we still feel that parents now have laid upon them the

²⁵Proceedings of The First National Conference on Educational Broadcasting, "Radio in the Life of the Child," Educational Broadcasting 1936 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1936), pp. 190-91.

added responsibility of policing their family radio sets. There is a definite place on the air for such broadcasts, and we feel that our responsibility ceases when we persuade the sponsor to buy a later time for a crime show than the bedtime of the average school child who needs to go to bed early and rest unexcited by a crime broadcast.²⁶

According to Lohr, the National Broadcasting Company is anxious to give the public service of a high order and the finest in entertainment, culture, and information. He says, "We know that the severest censor is the thumb and forefinger of the American public. We know that if we do not please our listeners, we lose them—and the loss is ours."²⁷

As a leading network, this company recognized its responsibility to the children of the nation and issued standards for their broadcasting of children's programs:

1. No torture or suggestion of torture.
2. No horror present or impending.
3. No use of the supernatural or superstition likely to arouse fear.
4. No profanity or vulgarity.
5. No kidnapping or threats of kidnapping.

²⁶Thomas Freebairn-Smith, "Democracy and the Broadcaster," Phi Delta Kappan, XXI (March, 1939), 323-26.

²⁷Lenox R. Lohr, Some Social and Political Aspects of Broadcasting, an address at the Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1938, p. 11.

6. In order that children will not be emotionally upset, no program or episode shall end with an incident which will create in their minds morbid suspense or hysteria.
7. Dramatic action should not be over-accentuated through gunplay or through other methods of violence. To prevent over-stimulation of the child's imagination, sound effects intended to anticipate or stimulate either death or physical torture are not permitted.²⁸

That broadcasters are willing and even anxious to work with educators to improve the quality of programs was presented in the findings of the First Workshop in Education held at Boston University. "Recent action, on a national scale, proves that broadcasters are seriously considering the effects of radio on children by regulating broadcasts which deal with crime, sex, and ethical standards."²⁹

While these various codes of ethics which broadcasters have developed have been to some extent means of

²⁸Dorothy Gordon, op. cit., p. 59.

²⁹The New England Committee on Radio in Education, A Report of the First Workshop on Radio in Education, held at Boston University, Boston, July, 1947, p. 29.

self defense, they also represent the sincere effort of the radio industry to recognize its public responsibility.³⁰

In summarizing the opinions and attitudes of parents and broadcasters it seems fair to conclude that both groups realize their responsibility toward children concerning their radio listening and that much still remains to be done by both groups in raising the standards of children's radio fare.

Results of Research Related to Surveys

The importance of the radio in the daily lives of children and adults and the importance of determining its effect upon them is expressed in the following statement by I. Keith Tyler:

The radio as an instrument of communication has become so commonplace--so much an accepted part of our daily living--that we often fail really to comprehend its significance. It is pervasive, we can hardly get away from it anywhere we go; yet it is seldom that we take the trouble to analyze what it is doing to us or to the younger generation. But it is important that we should make this analysis, for, as teachers, we are intimately concerned with the everyday lives of our pupils and the social influences which are brought to bear upon them. Any facts which we can collect which will throw light upon the influence of the radio upon boys and girls will be of positive value in its implications for adolescent education.³¹

³⁰Norman Woelfel and I. Keith Tyler, op. cit., p. 245.

³¹I. Keith Tyler, "The Listening Habits of Oakland (California) Pupils," The English Journal, XXV (March, 1936), 206.

That radio as a leisure time activity has increased is evidenced by the growth in the number of homes with radio sets and the number of sets in use. In 1930, there were 12,048,762 homes with 13,000,000 radio sets in use. In 1947, the number of homes with radios had increased to 37,000,000 while the number of sets showed a total of 66,000,000.³²

Survey and research studies to determine the listening interests of children have revealed significant information and results which show a rather high degree of agreement.

In a recent survey (1948) of the interests of children of grades four, five, and six, Hickey formulated the following conclusions:

1. Children in grade six spent more time listening to the radio than did children of grades four and five.
2. The oldest children spent more time listening than did the youngest children.
3. Children with the highest mental ages spent more time listening to the radio than did the children with the lowest mental ages.

³²The World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1948, edited by E. Eastmen Irvine, (New York: New York World Telegram, 1948), p. 580.

4. There is no significant difference in the amount of time spent in listening to the radio by boys and girls.
5. Comedy, Mystery, and True Life Drama made nearly seventy-five per cent of the total number of programs heard.
6. Historical Drama, Religion, Symphony and Opera made one per cent of the total number of programs heard.
7. The boys heard more programs than did the girls in Comics, Mystery, Quiz, Sports, and Weather Categories.
8. The girls heard more programs of Legitimate Theater and True Life Drama than did the boys.
9. The youngest children appeared to listen to more programs on Religion than did the oldest children.
10. In Quiz, Symphony, and Legitimate Theater categories, the children with the highest mental ages appeared to hear more programs than did the children with the lowest mental ages.³³

³³ Florence E. Hickey, "Children's Interests in Moving Pictures, Radio Programs, and Voluntary Book Reading," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Boston University, Boston, 1948.

In the study of the responses to a questionnaire submitted to 963 children W. L. Gottenberg and R. L. Neal found the following to be true:

1. Regardless of economic status, 903 out of 963 pupils had a radio to which 819 of them listened daily. 582 of these pupils did their listening between the hours of six and nine-fifteen o'clock in the evening.
2. Children are not especially interested in juvenile broadcasts as the hours during which they listened had programs designed for adults, and most of their preferences indicated programs planned for adults.³⁴

From a survey conducted by Roy Robinson in Michigan of 2000 elementary school children it was found that the average pupil in grades four through eight listens at least one and one-half hours per day to the radio. It further found that he listens a less amount on Saturday and Sunday than on other days and listens more to evening than to afternoon programs.³⁵

In discussing the difference in program choices of

³⁴W. L. Gottenberg and R. L. Neal, op. cit., 421.

³⁵William B. Levenson, op. cit., p. 355.

children of higher and lower intelligences Herzog reports the results of two studies dealing with sixth grade children:

Children of a higher I. Q. listen to a greater variety of programs. They listen more than those of lower I. Q. to news, classical music and comedy programs. - - - -
 - - - - The more intelligent children prefer programs requiring a more active participation
 - - - - The program preferences of the more intelligent children reflect a more mature rather than a radically different taste.³⁶

Significant is the fact that quite often programs highly recommended by parents appear at the bottom of children's lists while those least approved by parents are children's favorites.³⁷

In regard to children's listening, Dr. Julius Yourman finds that most children like and listen regularly to programs which have sustained interest. Of a large group of children studied, fifty per cent of them said they would rather listen to radio friends than visit with real friends. Some felt life would be empty without radio and many turn to radio to escape from monotony.

³⁶Herta Herzog, Survey of Research on Children's Radio Listening (New York: Office of Radio Research, Columbia University, 1941), pp. 23-4.

³⁷Josette Frank, "These Children's Programs!" Parents' Magazine, XIV (February, 1939), 28-9.

Children devote more time to radio than to any other leisure-time activity. This may indicate that radio is more accessible than any other of the leisure-time activities and that listening requires less effort.³⁸

Eisenberg gives a brief account of partial findings of an investigation in two Brooklyn schools:

- - - Out of a total of 384 pupils in the sixth grade only 32, 8 per cent, had no radio at home; 42, 10 per cent, had more than one radio. The pupils listened to a range of 244 programs. Of these programs, 24 were preferred by 21 children or more, and 6 programs were preferred by 100 children or more. Girls seem to cluster around favorite programs more than boys. There also seems to be a definite sex difference in the expressions of preference for certain programs. Evening hours are liked best for listening to radio programs; late afternoon hours are liked next. - - -

- - - Three hundred three pupils, 79 per cent, stated that they listen to the radio in company with some other members of the family - - -. Eighty pupils, 20 per cent, report that their parents have prohibited them from listening to certain programs. - - -

- - - One hundred five, 27 per cent, reported that they engage in other activities while listening to the radio including such diverse occupations as reading, playing, studying, cleaning, home-work, eating, and sewing.³⁹

From a study of 700 students of high seventh,

³⁸Dr. Julius Yourman, Seventeenth Yearbook, Education on the Air (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1947), p. 299.

³⁹Azriel L. Eisenberg, Fifth Yearbook, Education on the Air (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1934), pp. 318-24.

high ninth, and high eleventh grades it was found that 98 per cent came from homes with radios. These children averaged two hours and twenty-two minutes daily listening during school days and slightly more on Saturdays and Sundays. The girls spent somewhat more time at the radio than did the boys. The brighter children spent somewhat less time than did those not so intellectually minded. The group as a whole showed a preference for programs with adult appeal.⁴⁰

A very recent study (1948) made by Margaret Nicholson summarizes these findings from a survey conducted with high school pupils:

1. One hundred per cent of the girls and 99.6 per cent of the boys had radios in their homes.
2. Girls listen more regularly than boys.
3. About fifty per cent of the students listen alone at times.
4. Most of them engage in other activities while listening, but about fifty per cent do some active listening.

⁴⁰I. Keith Tyler, op. cit., pp. 207-8.

5. The girls average a daily listening of two hours fifty-four minutes during the school week; boys, two hours six minutes.
6. Both boys and girls show a strong preference for variety and comedy, drama, and popular music.
7. Girls and boys give similar reasons for preferring specific programs.
8. Both show a willingness to accept program suggestions from parents and teachers, but the percentage of girls is higher.
9. All programs pupils have listened to as a result of parent and teacher suggestions have educational or cultural values.⁴¹

Two investigations have produced interesting statements relating to parental and teacher guidance in children's radio listening. A comprehensive study based upon questionnaires filled out by 1825 pupils in grades one through eight discloses that more than one third of the children were subject to some parental restrictions on their radio listening, that there is less restriction as

⁴¹Margaret Nicholson, "Out-of-School Radio-Listening Interests of Senior High School Pupils," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Boston University, Boston, 1943.

the children grow older, and that there is a greater amount on the girls than on the boys.⁴² Another study of 3000 children in the New York metropolitan area concludes that, "Little is done by the teacher in directing children to worth-while programs. Only 1/3 of the children report that their teachers ever directed them in their radio listening."⁴³

⁴²William B. Levenson, op. cit. (citing "The Home Radio Listening of Wilmette Grade-School Children," Bulletin issued by Wilmette, Illinois, P. T. A., pp. 8, 10, 24, 25, 30), p. 356.

⁴³Ibid, (citing A. L. Eisenberg, Children and Radio Programs, Columbia University Press, 1936, pp. 184-85), p. 357.

A summary of the foregoing studies made to determine the listening interests of children seems to indicate that while the results vary somewhat they tend in general to draw these conclusions:

1. Regardless of the economic status of the home, practically all have radios.
2. Children average over two hours daily listening.
3. More listening is done in the evening than at any other time.
4. Children listen less on Saturdays and Sundays than on other days.
5. There is a narrow range of listening on the part of children.
6. Few programs produced for children appeal to children, especially as they grow older.
7. Children listen to many adult programs.
8. The program which is exciting appeals most.
9. Youngsters are uncritical in their listening.
10. The amount of parental restrictions on radio listening is not very great, particularly as children grow older.
11. Sex does have some effect upon the listening interests of children.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

Restatement of the Problem

As was previously stated in Chapter I, the purpose of this study is to survey the out-of-school radio listening interests of children at the sixth grade level and to note the relationship of sex to the following:

1. The amount of time given to listening.
2. The choice of programs.
3. The amount of parental restriction in listening.
4. The amount and effect of guidance in the selection of programs.
5. The days and hours during which most listening occurs.
6. The other activities engaged in while listening.
7. Favorite programs and reasons for their choice.

To accomplish this purpose, a report of the out-of-school radio listening activities of the pupils was secured.

Description of Pupil Population

The children whose out-of-school radio listening interests are surveyed in this study were selected from the eighteen elementary schools of a city which is both residential and industrial and whose inhabitants number

approximately 88,000. The pupils, 261 boys and 250 girls, represent a good cross section of various ancestral backgrounds, socio-economic levels, and mental abilities. They are from both English and non-English speaking homes.

Description of Survey

A questionnaire⁴⁴ was submitted to the 511 pupils who filled them out under the direction of the regular classroom teachers, who had been previously contacted by the writer. Since pupils of all reading abilities are represented in the survey, the teachers were asked to read to the pupils each direction and question before it was answered.

To ascertain the radio programs most popular with the pupils, a check list was included in the questionnaire. This list contains the programs for the week of November 7, 1948.

The findings of the survey derived from answers from the questionnaires were organized as follows:

1. Number of radios in the homes of boys and girls.
2. Number and percentage of boys and girls who own radios.
3. Rooms in which boys and girls keep their own radios.
4. Number and percentage of boys and girls who choose their own radio programs.

⁴⁴See Appendix

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

5. Number and percentage of boys and girls who listen to the radio with their families.
6. Radio programs to which fifteen or more boys and girls report having listened with their families.
7. Number and percentage of boys and girls who listen at certain periods of the day.
8. Number and percentage of boys and girls who listen on Saturday and Sunday.
9. Hours when boys and girls stop listening on school days, on Saturday, and on Sunday.
10. Mean number of radio listening hours in school days, Saturday, and Sunday for boys and girls.
11. Number and percentage of boys and girls who engage in other activities while listening to the radio.
12. Activities boys and girls engage in while listening.
13. Radio programs which boys and girls report they like classified according to categories.
14. The five morning programs on the check list most popular with boys; the five morning programs on the check list most popular with girls.

15. The five lunch time programs on the check list most popular with boys; the five lunch time programs on the check list most popular with girls.
16. The fifteen afternoon and evening programs on the check list most popular with boys; the fifteen afternoon and evening programs on the check list most popular with girls.
17. The ten Saturday programs on the check list most popular with boys; the ten Saturday programs on the check list most popular with girls.
18. The fifteen Sunday programs on the check list most popular with boys; the fifteen Sunday programs on the check list most popular with girls.
19. Radio programs six or more boys report as their favorites; radio programs six or more girls report as their favorites.
20. Reasons given by boys and girls for liking their favorite programs.
21. Persons from whom boys and girls receive help in choosing radio programs.

22. Number and percentage of boys and girls who have listened to programs suggested by parents, teachers, and friends.
23. Specific radio programs to which ten or more boys report having listened at the suggestion of parents, teachers, and friends; specific radio programs to which ten or more girls report having listened at the suggestion of parents, teachers, and friends.
24. Number and percentage of boys and girls who have stopped listening to programs at the suggestion of parents, teachers, and friends.
25. Radio programs to which five or more boys report having stopped listening at the suggestion of parents, teachers, and friends; radio programs to which five or more girls report having stopped listening at the suggestion of parents, teachers, and friends.
26. Reasons boys and girls give for listening to the radio.

The data will be used to discover whether there are sex differences in the listening habits of sixth grade pupils, their program preferences, their response to program suggestions, and their reasons for listening.

CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS OF DATA

An interpretation of the findings of the survey compiled from questionnaires filled out by 511 sixth grade pupils will now be presented to determine the radio listening interests of boys and girls, their program preferences, their response to program suggestions, and their reasons for listening.

TABLE I
CHRONOLOGICAL AGE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
Ten	45	47	92
Eleven	142	151	293
Twelve	52	40	92
Thirteen	18	12	30
Fourteen	4	0	4
Total	261	250	511

Although all the pupils are in the sixth grade, it is interesting to note that the ages range from ten to fourteen years. The age of the greatest number of both boys and girls is eleven, the average age of sixth grade pupils. It is also interesting to note that there is a fairly even distribution of both ages and sexes.

TABLE II
MENTAL AGE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS

Mental Age	Boys	Girls	Total
Eight	3	1	4
Nine	19	15	34
Ten	37	40	77
Eleven	72	69	141
Twelve	61	65	126
Thirteen	40	30	70
Fourteen	21	16	37
Fifteen	4	12	16
Sixteen	4	1	5
Seventeen	0	1	1
Total	261	250	511

While mental age has no direct bearing on this study, Table II indicates that the pupils involved represent a wide range of mental ages, from eight to seventeen years. The greatest number of both boys and girls have a mental age of eleven years.

Table 1
 Summary of Experimental Results

Run	Time	Cost	Profit
1	10	100	100
2	15	150	150
3	20	200	200
4	25	250	250
5	30	300	300
6	35	350	350
7	40	400	400
8	45	450	450
9	50	500	500
10	55	550	550
11	60	600	600
12	65	650	650
13	70	700	700
14	75	750	750
15	80	800	800
16	85	850	850
17	90	900	900
18	95	950	950
19	100	1000	1000
20	105	1050	1050
21	110	1100	1100
22	115	1150	1150
23	120	1200	1200
24	125	1250	1250
25	130	1300	1300
26	135	1350	1350
27	140	1400	1400
28	145	1450	1450
29	150	1500	1500
30	155	1550	1550
31	160	1600	1600
32	165	1650	1650
33	170	1700	1700
34	175	1750	1750
35	180	1800	1800
36	185	1850	1850
37	190	1900	1900
38	195	1950	1950
39	200	2000	2000
40	205	2050	2050
41	210	2100	2100
42	215	2150	2150
43	220	2200	2200
44	225	2250	2250
45	230	2300	2300
46	235	2350	2350
47	240	2400	2400
48	245	2450	2450
49	250	2500	2500
50	255	2550	2550
51	260	2600	2600
52	265	2650	2650
53	270	2700	2700
54	275	2750	2750
55	280	2800	2800
56	285	2850	2850
57	290	2900	2900
58	295	2950	2950
59	300	3000	3000
60	305	3050	3050
61	310	3100	3100
62	315	3150	3150
63	320	3200	3200
64	325	3250	3250
65	330	3300	3300
66	335	3350	3350
67	340	3400	3400
68	345	3450	3450
69	350	3500	3500
70	355	3550	3550
71	360	3600	3600
72	365	3650	3650
73	370	3700	3700
74	375	3750	3750
75	380	3800	3800
76	385	3850	3850
77	390	3900	3900
78	395	3950	3950
79	400	4000	4000
80	405	4050	4050
81	410	4100	4100
82	415	4150	4150
83	420	4200	4200
84	425	4250	4250
85	430	4300	4300
86	435	4350	4350
87	440	4400	4400
88	445	4450	4450
89	450	4500	4500
90	455	4550	4550
91	460	4600	4600
92	465	4650	4650
93	470	4700	4700
94	475	4750	4750
95	480	4800	4800
96	485	4850	4850
97	490	4900	4900
98	495	4950	4950
99	500	5000	5000
100	505	5050	5050

Notes: All data are based on the following assumptions: (1) The initial investment is \$100,000. (2) The cost of capital is 10%. (3) The expected life of the project is 10 years. (4) The expected cash flow is \$10,000 per year. (5) The expected salvage value is \$10,000. (6) The expected depreciation is \$10,000 per year. (7) The expected taxes are \$1,000 per year. (8) The expected interest expense is \$1,000 per year. (9) The expected dividends are \$1,000 per year. (10) The expected earnings per share are \$1,000 per year. (11) The expected return on equity is 10%.

Page 10 of 10

Findings on Radio Listening Habits

Radios in the Homes of Pupils

To determine whether all have access to radios, the pupils were asked to tell how many radios they have in their homes. Table III reveals that all have at least one radio, while several have more than one.

TABLE III
NUMBER OF RADIOS IN HOMES OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Number of Radios	Boys	Girls	Total
One	43	45	88
Two	75	89	164
Three	75	53	128
Four	36	38	74
Five	20	20	40
Six	10	3	13
Seven	1	1	2
Eight	1	1	2
Total	261	250	511

Since all have access to at least one radio, it seems reasonable to assume that radio plays an important part in the leisure-time activities of these pupils.

Ownership of Radios

Pupils were asked to indicate whether they have radios of their own. Table IV shows that 51 per cent of the boys and 44 per cent of the girls have radios of their own.

TABLE IV

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO OWN RADIOS

Radio Ownership	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Yes	134	110	51	44
No	127	140	49	56

To discover whether relationship exists between the location of the radio in the home and the extent to which pupils choose their own programs, the pupils were asked to state in which room their own radio is kept. The results are given in Table V.

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
 properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$
 for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is an odd function and
 that $f(x) \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Table 1. Values of $f(x)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$					
x	$f(x)$	x	$f(x)$	x	
0	0	1	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	2	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
-1	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	-2	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	-3	$-\frac{3\pi}{4}$

In the second part of the paper, we study the function
 $g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^4} dt$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is shown that
 $g(x)$ is an even function and that $g(x) \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ for
 all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. The function $g(x)$ is also shown to be
 strictly increasing on $(0, \infty)$ and strictly decreasing on
 $(-\infty, 0)$.

TABLE V
ROOMS IN WHICH BOYS AND GIRLS KEEP THEIR OWN RADIOS

Rooms	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Bedroom	124	98	48	39
Living room	3	8	1	3
Dining room	1	2	less than 1	1
Kitchen	4	1	2	less than 1
Den	1	0	less than 1	-
Hall	0	1	-	less than 1
Cellar	1	0	less than 1	-

Table V shows that the highest percentage of both boys and girls keep their radios in their bedrooms. The percentage of boys is higher than the percentage of girls.

TABLE 1				
Summary of the results of the analysis of variance				
Source of variation	df	SS	MS	F
Between groups	4	1.25	0.31	1.25
Within groups	16	1.25	0.08	
Total	20	2.50		
Error	16	1.25	0.08	
Corrected total	16	1.25		
Corrected between groups	4	0.31		
Corrected within groups	12	0.94	0.08	
Corrected error	12	0.94	0.08	
Corrected total	16	1.25		

TABLE 2

Summary of the results of the analysis of variance

df

SS

MS

F

Extent to Which Pupils Select Their Own Programs

TABLE VI

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO CHOOSE
THEIR OWN RADIO PROGRAMS

Answer	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Yes	126	103	48	41
No	135	147	52	59

Table VI shows that less than 50 per cent of both boys and girls choose their own programs, but the percentage of boys choosing their own programs is higher than the percentage of girls. This may be partly explained by the statistics in Table IV and Table V which reveal that more boys than girls own radios and more boys than girls keep their radios in their bedrooms.

Family Listening

The data of Table VII reveal that 84 per cent of the boys and 94 per cent of the girls listen with their families.

TABLE VII
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO
LISTEN WITH THEIR FAMILIES

Answer	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Yes	219	236	84	94
No	42	14	16	6

The percentage of boys and girls who listen with their families may seem surprisingly high when one considers that 83 per cent of the homes have more than one radio, and 48 per cent of the pupils have radios of their own. However, this high percentage may be explained in part by the fact that many programs reported as favorites by both boys and girls are also reported as those listened to by the family groups.

Table VIII lists the programs to which boys and girls listen with their families.

The list of eighteen programs to which the families listen contains nine programs of the comedy-variety type, four drama programs, three quiz programs, one music program, and one sports program. The latter is a general classification, not a specific program.

TABLE VIII

RADIO PROGRAMS TO WHICH FIFTEEN OR MORE BOYS AND GIRLS
REPORT HAVING LISTENED WITH THEIR FAMILIES

Program	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Jack Benny	66	62	25	25
Stop the Music	44	65	17	26
Blondie	34	26	13	10
Truth or Consequences	29	34	11	14
Phil Harris	26	41	10	16
Edgar Bergen	23	16	9	6
Quick As a Flash	23	-	9	-
Lone Ranger	21	-	8	-
Arthur Godfrey	21	30	8	12
Sports	18	-	7	-
Life of Riley	17	16	7	6
Roy Rogers	17	19	7	8
The Shadow	17	-	7	-
Aldrich Family	16	-	6	-
Lux Radio Theater	-	27	-	11
Hit Parade	-	20	-	8
Date With Judy	-	16	-	6
Great Gildersleeve	-	15	-	6

Days and Periods of the Day When Pupils Listen

Table IX indicates that there is very little difference in the amount of listening of the boys and girls during the various periods of the day.

TABLE IX

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO LISTEN
AT CERTAIN PERIODS OF THE DAY

Periods of the day	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Before school	128	112	49	45
Lunch time	137	148	52	59
After school afternoon	140	124	54	50
After evening meal	255	250	98	100

After the evening meal seems to be the period when the greatest amount of listening is done by both boys and girls, since 98 per cent of the boys and 100 per cent of the girls listen during this period.

... ..

... ..

...
...
...
...
...

... ..

Table X shows the number of boys and girls who listen on Saturday and Sunday.

TABLE X
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS
WHO LISTEN ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

Day	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Saturday	248	248	95	99
Sunday	257	248	98	99

Table X reveals that a large percentage of both boys and girls listen on Saturday and Sunday, the percentage of girls being slightly higher than the percentage of boys.

Hours When Pupils Stop Listening

To determine the hours at which they stop listening the pupils were asked to indicate at what time they stopped listening to the radio on school days, on Saturday, and on Sunday.

According to the data supplied by Table XI, the largest percentage of both boys and girls stop listening to the radio on school days between eight and nine o'clock.

TABLE XI
HOURS WHEN BOYS AND GIRLS STOP LISTENING
ON SCHOOL DAYS

Hours	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
6:00	3	3	1	1
7:00	9	17	3	7
8:00	107	106	41	42
9:00	111	107	43	43
10:00	26	12	10	5
11:00	5	5	2	2

It is interesting to note that 43 per cent of both boys and girls stop listening at nine o'clock, while 41 per cent of the boys and 42 per cent of the girls stop listening at eight o'clock.

Table XII shows that the largest percentage of both boys and girls stop listening to the radio on Saturday between the hours of nine and ten, the percentage of girls being higher than the percentage of boys for the nine o'clock hour.

TABLE XII
HOURS WHEN BOYS AND GIRLS STOP LISTENING
ON SATURDAY

Hours	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
6:00	3	3	1	1
7:00	2	6	1	2
8:00	24	32	9	13
9:00	115	137	44	55
10:00	77	60	30	24
11:00	27	10	10	4

It is interesting to note that a larger percentage of boys and girls listen later on Saturday than on school days as shown in Table XI.

Table XIII shows that the largest percentage of both boys and girls stops listening on Sunday at nine o'clock and that the percentage of boys and girls is the same.

TABLE XIII
HOURS WHEN BOYS AND GIRLS STOP LISTENING
ON SUNDAY

Hours	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
6:00	2	2	1	1
7:00	4	8	2	3
8:00	61	72	23	29
9:00	143	137	55	55
10:00	37	25	14	10
11:00	10	4	4	2

An examination and comparison of the data presented in Tables XI, XII, and XIII reveals that there are no really great sex differences as regards the hours at which pupils stop listening to the radio on school days, Saturday, and Sunday.

and the following results were obtained: (1) The effect of the concentration of the reagent on the rate of reaction was studied. (2) The effect of the concentration of the reagent on the yield of the product was studied. (3) The effect of the concentration of the reagent on the purity of the product was studied.

Table 1
Effect of the concentration of the reagent on the rate of reaction and the yield of the product

Conc. of reagent (M)	Rate of reaction (min ⁻¹)	Yield of product (%)	Purity of product (%)
0.1	0.05	85	95
0.2	0.10	90	98
0.3	0.15	95	99
0.4	0.20	98	99.5
0.5	0.25	99	99.8
0.6	0.30	100	100

It was found that the rate of reaction increased with the concentration of the reagent. The yield of the product also increased with the concentration of the reagent. The purity of the product was found to be high (95-100%) for all concentrations of the reagent. The results of the study are summarized in Table 1.

Amount of Time Pupils Spend Listening to the Radio

In order to determine the amount of out-of-school radio listening, the pupils were asked to indicate how many hours they listen on school days, on Saturday, and on Sunday. Table XIV shows the mean number of hours for boys and girls.

TABLE XIV
MEAN NUMBER OF RADIO-LISTENING HOURS IN
SCHOOL DAYS, SATURDAY, AND SUNDAY FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS

Days	Mean number of hours for boys	Mean number of hours for girls
School days	2.5	2.4
Saturday	2.6	2.6
Sunday	3.0	2.8

Both boys and girls spend approximately the same amount of time each day listening to the radio. Thus the results revealed show no great sex differences.

Activities Pupils Engage in While Listening

In response to the question, "Do you usually do something else while listening to the radio?" 71 per cent of the boys and 84 per cent of the girls answered in the affirmative.

TABLE XV

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO
ENGAGE IN OTHER ACTIVITIES WHILE
LISTENING TO THE RADIO

Answer	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Yes	185	209	71	84
No	76	41	29	16

The fact that the percentage of girls who engage in other activities while listening is higher than the percentage of boys may be explained in part by the findings set forth in Table XVI which lists the activities engaged in by the pupils while listening.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work of the Commission. It then goes on to deal with the various departments of the Government and the progress of the work of the various departments.

The second part of the report deals with the various departments of the Government and the progress of the work of the various departments. It then goes on to deal with the various departments of the Government and the progress of the work of the various departments.

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Profession
1	John Smith	25	M	Teacher
2	Mary Jones	22	F	Housewife
3	Robert Brown	30	M	Farmer
4	Elizabeth White	28	F	Teacher
5	William Black	35	M	Merchant
6	Anna Green	20	F	Student
7	Thomas Grey	40	M	Doctor
8	Sarah Hall	25	F	Teacher
9	James King	32	M	Farmer
10	Elizabeth Lee	28	F	Housewife

The third part of the report deals with the various departments of the Government and the progress of the work of the various departments. It then goes on to deal with the various departments of the Government and the progress of the work of the various departments.

TABLE XVI
ACTIVITIES BOYS AND GIRLS ENGAGE IN WHILE LISTENING

Activities	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Baby sitting	-	2	-	less than 1
Cooking	-	4	-	2
Dancing	4	4	2	2
Doing dishes	10	53	4	21
Drawing	61	71	23	28
Eating	79	73	30	29
Fixing hair and nails	-	6	-	2
Hobbies	35	-	13	-
Homework	17	27	7	11
Housework and chores	27	52	10	21
Knitting	-	64	-	26
Playing	44	31	17	12
Playing games	53	62	20	25
Reading	121	99	46	40
Resting	17	8	7	3
Sewing Fancy work	-	57	-	23
Singing	1	2	less than 1	less than 1
Talking	18	17	7	7
Thinking	3	-	less than 1	-
Writing	2	15	less than 1	6

TABLE 1
 Summary of the data for the 1000 random samples of size 1000

Sample	Mean	Std. Dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis
1	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
2	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
3	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
4	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
5	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
6	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
7	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
8	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
9	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
10	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
11	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
12	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
13	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
14	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
15	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
16	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
17	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
18	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
19	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
20	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
21	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
22	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
23	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
24	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
25	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
26	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
27	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
28	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
29	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
30	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
31	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
32	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
33	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
34	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
35	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
36	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
37	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
38	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
39	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
40	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
41	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
42	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
43	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
44	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
45	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
46	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
47	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
48	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
49	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
50	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
51	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
52	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
53	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
54	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
55	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
56	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
57	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
58	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
59	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
60	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
61	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
62	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
63	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
64	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
65	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
66	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
67	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
68	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
69	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
70	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
71	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
72	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
73	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
74	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
75	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
76	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
77	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
78	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
79	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
80	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
81	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
82	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
83	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
84	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
85	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
86	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
87	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
88	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
89	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
90	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
91	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
92	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
93	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
94	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
95	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
96	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
97	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
98	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
99	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
100	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.000

The list in Table XVI indicates that girls engage in more activities while listening than do boys, but that both boys and girls show a definite tendency to divide their attention while listening to the radio.

Activities in which the highest percentage of girls engage while listening are household chores, handwork, drawing, playing games, eating, and reading, while the highest percentage of boys engage in drawing, eating, playing games, and reading while listening.

The activities engaged in by the highest percentage of boys and girls show no differences with the exception of household chores and handwork, activities more applicable to girls than to boys.

On the whole, there are very few differences in the entire list of activities in which boys and girls engage while listening.

Program Preferences

Program Preferences According to Categories

Programs according to categories were listed in the questionnaire and the pupils were directed to check those which they like. The results are given in Table XVII and are summarized as follows:

In the "Stories" category the types of programs most popular with 50 per cent or more of the boys in the order of popularity are: adventure, detectives, history, and animals. Of the girls 50 per cent or more prefer adventure and detectives.

The preferences in the "Music" category of 50 per cent or more of the boys are: popular "hit" songs and hill-billy songs. The girls prefer popular "hit" songs, piano, and swing, dance programs.

The "Miscellaneous" category reveals that 50 per cent or more of both boys and girls like fun, comedy, variety programs, quiz programs, and plays. The only outstanding difference in the preferences of this category is in sports to which boys (92 per cent) give first place, and the girls (40 per cent) last place.

In general, it appears that most of the program preferences of boys and girls are much alike, noticeable differences appearing only in such programs as sports, in

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ. OF ST. JAMES'S PLACE, LONDON.

IN THREE VOLUMES. VOL. I.

LONDON: Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall; and by J. KNEELAND, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1704.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ. OF ST. JAMES'S PLACE, LONDON.

IN THREE VOLUMES. VOL. I.

LONDON: Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall; and by J. KNEELAND, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1704.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ. OF ST. JAMES'S PLACE, LONDON.

IN THREE VOLUMES. VOL. I.

LONDON: Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall; and by J. KNEELAND, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1704.

which boys have a natural interest, and piano and swing, dance programs in which a greater number of girls than boys of this age, have a natural interest.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
TEL: 773-936-5000
WWW.HA.UCHICAGO.EDU

TABLE XVII

RADIO PROGRAMS WHICH BOYS AND GIRLS REPORT THEY LIKE
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CATEGORIES

Programs according to categories	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Stories				
Adventure	243	204	93	82
Animals	138	114	53	46
Detectives	212	167	81	67
Hobbies	91	93	35	37
Interesting				
People	103	113	39	45
Scientific				
things	114	62	44	25
History	160	103	61	41
Religion	71	87	27	35
Music				
Popular "hit"				
songs	185	210	71	84
Ballads,				
folk songs	68	110	26	44
Classical songs	95	115	36	46
Hill-billy songs	150	123	57	49
Opera	56	55	21	22
Swing, dance	86	145	33	58
Piano	88	147	34	59
Symphony	82	98	31	39
Organ	76	91	29	36
Miscellaneous				
Fun, comedy,				
variety	228	217	87	87
Quiz,				
question bee	203	209	78	84
Plays	156	188	60	75
Sports	239	99	92	40

Table 1

Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of the treatment on the response variable.

Treatment	Mean	Standard Error	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	Probability > F
Control	1.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0000
T1	1.50	0.10	0.25	0.25	2.50	0.1190
T2	2.00	0.10	0.50	0.50	5.00	0.0344
T3	2.50	0.10	0.75	0.75	7.50	0.0107
T4	3.00	0.10	1.00	1.00	10.00	0.0044
T5	3.50	0.10	1.25	1.25	12.50	0.0022
T6	4.00	0.10	1.50	1.50	15.00	0.0011
T7	4.50	0.10	1.75	1.75	17.50	0.0006
T8	5.00	0.10	2.00	2.00	20.00	0.0003
T9	5.50	0.10	2.25	2.25	22.50	0.0002
T10	6.00	0.10	2.50	2.50	25.00	0.0001
T11	6.50	0.10	2.75	2.75	27.50	0.0001
T12	7.00	0.10	3.00	3.00	30.00	0.0001
T13	7.50	0.10	3.25	3.25	32.50	0.0001
T14	8.00	0.10	3.50	3.50	35.00	0.0001
T15	8.50	0.10	3.75	3.75	37.50	0.0001
T16	9.00	0.10	4.00	4.00	40.00	0.0001
T17	9.50	0.10	4.25	4.25	42.50	0.0001
T18	10.00	0.10	4.50	4.50	45.00	0.0001
T19	10.50	0.10	4.75	4.75	47.50	0.0001
T20	11.00	0.10	5.00	5.00	50.00	0.0001
T21	11.50	0.10	5.25	5.25	52.50	0.0001
T22	12.00	0.10	5.50	5.50	55.00	0.0001
T23	12.50	0.10	5.75	5.75	57.50	0.0001
T24	13.00	0.10	6.00	6.00	60.00	0.0001
T25	13.50	0.10	6.25	6.25	62.50	0.0001
T26	14.00	0.10	6.50	6.50	65.00	0.0001
T27	14.50	0.10	6.75	6.75	67.50	0.0001
T28	15.00	0.10	7.00	7.00	70.00	0.0001
T29	15.50	0.10	7.25	7.25	72.50	0.0001
T30	16.00	0.10	7.50	7.50	75.00	0.0001
T31	16.50	0.10	7.75	7.75	77.50	0.0001
T32	17.00	0.10	8.00	8.00	80.00	0.0001
T33	17.50	0.10	8.25	8.25	82.50	0.0001
T34	18.00	0.10	8.50	8.50	85.00	0.0001
T35	18.50	0.10	8.75	8.75	87.50	0.0001
T36	19.00	0.10	9.00	9.00	90.00	0.0001
T37	19.50	0.10	9.25	9.25	92.50	0.0001
T38	20.00	0.10	9.50	9.50	95.00	0.0001
T39	20.50	0.10	9.75	9.75	97.50	0.0001
T40	21.00	0.10	10.00	10.00	100.00	0.0001
T41	21.50	0.10	10.25	10.25	102.50	0.0001
T42	22.00	0.10	10.50	10.50	105.00	0.0001
T43	22.50	0.10	10.75	10.75	107.50	0.0001
T44	23.00	0.10	11.00	11.00	110.00	0.0001
T45	23.50	0.10	11.25	11.25	112.50	0.0001
T46	24.00	0.10	11.50	11.50	115.00	0.0001
T47	24.50	0.10	11.75	11.75	117.50	0.0001
T48	25.00	0.10	12.00	12.00	120.00	0.0001
T49	25.50	0.10	12.25	12.25	122.50	0.0001
T50	26.00	0.10	12.50	12.50	125.00	0.0001
T51	26.50	0.10	12.75	12.75	127.50	0.0001
T52	27.00	0.10	13.00	13.00	130.00	0.0001
T53	27.50	0.10	13.25	13.25	132.50	0.0001
T54	28.00	0.10	13.50	13.50	135.00	0.0001
T55	28.50	0.10	13.75	13.75	137.50	0.0001
T56	29.00	0.10	14.00	14.00	140.00	0.0001
T57	29.50	0.10	14.25	14.25	142.50	0.0001
T58	30.00	0.10	14.50	14.50	145.00	0.0001
T59	30.50	0.10	14.75	14.75	147.50	0.0001
T60	31.00	0.10	15.00	15.00	150.00	0.0001
T61	31.50	0.10	15.25	15.25	152.50	0.0001
T62	32.00	0.10	15.50	15.50	155.00	0.0001
T63	32.50	0.10	15.75	15.75	157.50	0.0001
T64	33.00	0.10	16.00	16.00	160.00	0.0001
T65	33.50	0.10	16.25	16.25	162.50	0.0001
T66	34.00	0.10	16.50	16.50	165.00	0.0001
T67	34.50	0.10	16.75	16.75	167.50	0.0001
T68	35.00	0.10	17.00	17.00	170.00	0.0001
T69	35.50	0.10	17.25	17.25	172.50	0.0001
T70	36.00	0.10	17.50	17.50	175.00	0.0001
T71	36.50	0.10	17.75	17.75	177.50	0.0001
T72	37.00	0.10	18.00	18.00	180.00	0.0001
T73	37.50	0.10	18.25	18.25	182.50	0.0001
T74	38.00	0.10	18.50	18.50	185.00	0.0001
T75	38.50	0.10	18.75	18.75	187.50	0.0001
T76	39.00	0.10	19.00	19.00	190.00	0.0001
T77	39.50	0.10	19.25	19.25	192.50	0.0001
T78	40.00	0.10	19.50	19.50	195.00	0.0001
T79	40.50	0.10	19.75	19.75	197.50	0.0001
T80	41.00	0.10	20.00	20.00	200.00	0.0001
T81	41.50	0.10	20.25	20.25	202.50	0.0001
T82	42.00	0.10	20.50	20.50	205.00	0.0001
T83	42.50	0.10	20.75	20.75	207.50	0.0001
T84	43.00	0.10	21.00	21.00	210.00	0.0001
T85	43.50	0.10	21.25	21.25	212.50	0.0001
T86	44.00	0.10	21.50	21.50	215.00	0.0001
T87	44.50	0.10	21.75	21.75	217.50	0.0001
T88	45.00	0.10	22.00	22.00	220.00	0.0001
T89	45.50	0.10	22.25	22.25	222.50	0.0001
T90	46.00	0.10	22.50	22.50	225.00	0.0001
T91	46.50	0.10	22.75	22.75	227.50	0.0001
T92	47.00	0.10	23.00	23.00	230.00	0.0001
T93	47.50	0.10	23.25	23.25	232.50	0.0001
T94	48.00	0.10	23.50	23.50	235.00	0.0001
T95	48.50	0.10	23.75	23.75	237.50	0.0001
T96	49.00	0.10	24.00	24.00	240.00	0.0001
T97	49.50	0.10	24.25	24.25	242.50	0.0001
T98	50.00	0.10	24.50	24.50	245.00	0.0001
T99	50.50	0.10	24.75	24.75	247.50	0.0001
T100	51.00	0.10	25.00	25.00	250.00	0.0001

Specific Program Preferences

To determine the specific programs most popular with the boys and girls, a check list was provided as a part of the questionnaire. The list includes all the programs for the week of November 7, 1948. Since it was of such great length, it was decided to group the programs according to the following listening periods: before school, lunch time, afternoons and evenings, Saturday, and Sunday. The five morning programs most popular with the boys are given in Table XVIII.

TABLE XVIII

THE FIVE MORNING PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR WITH BOYS

Program	Number of boys	Per cent boys
Weather	120	46
News	99	38
Breakfast With JDA	94	36
Don Dixon	92	35
Song Hits	54	21

Of the five morning programs most popular with the boys two are weather broadcasts, two emphasize music, and one is a news program. Breakfast With JDA (music) and Don Dixon (weather) are programs broadcast from the local broadcasting station.

The first of these is the fact that the
 results of the experiments are in good
 agreement with the theoretical predictions.
 The second is that the results are in
 good agreement with the results of other
 experiments. The third is that the results
 are in good agreement with the results of
 other experiments. The fourth is that the
 results are in good agreement with the
 results of other experiments. The fifth is
 that the results are in good agreement
 with the results of other experiments.

Table 1		
Experiment	Result	Reference
1	0.1	1950
2	0.2	1951
3	0.3	1952
4	0.4	1953
5	0.5	1954
6	0.6	1955
7	0.7	1956
8	0.8	1957
9	0.9	1958
10	1.0	1959

The results of the experiments are in good
 agreement with the theoretical predictions.
 The results of the experiments are in good
 agreement with the results of other
 experiments. The results of the experiments
 are in good agreement with the results of
 other experiments. The results of the
 experiments are in good agreement with
 the results of other experiments.

Table XIX lists the five morning programs most popular with the girls.

TABLE XIX
THE FIVE MORNING PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR WITH GIRLS

Program	Number of girls	Per cent girls
Weather	88	35
Breakfast With JDA	80	32
Don Dixon	79	32
News	76	30
Song Hits	56	22

While the order of preference is slightly different, the five morning programs most popular with the girls, are identical with those most popular with the boys.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy for the new year.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year.

Item	Amount	Total
1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy for the new year.	100	100
2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year.	100	200
3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year.	100	300
4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year.	100	400
5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year.	100	500

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year.

The five lunch time programs most popular with the boys are given in Table XX.

TABLE XX
THE FIVE LUNCH TIME PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR WITH BOYS

Program	Number of boys	Per cent boys
Bing Crosby	75	29
Welcome Travelers	59	23
Kate Smith Speaks	53	20
Our Gal Sunday	48	18
Aunt Jenny	47	18

Of the five programs most popular during the lunch time period, the boys place music as their first choice and the story type program as last choice.

the 2000-2001 season, the 2001-2002 season, and the 2002-2003 season.

RESULTS

The 2000-2001 season was the first season of the study.

Year	Area	Season
2000	Area 1	Season 1
2001	Area 2	Season 2
2002	Area 3	Season 3
2003	Area 4	Season 4
2004	Area 5	Season 5

The 2000-2001 season was the first season of the study. The 2001-2002 season was the second season of the study. The 2002-2003 season was the third season of the study. The 2003-2004 season was the fourth season of the study. The 2004-2005 season was the fifth season of the study.

TABLE XXI lists the five lunch time programs most popular with the girls.

TABLE XXI
THE FIVE LUNCH TIME PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR WITH GIRLS

Program	Number of girls	Per cent girls
Our Gal Sunday	103	41
Helen Trent	100	40
Aunt Jenny	95	38
Bing Crosby	85	34
Kate Smith Speaks	58	23

In Table XXI, the girls indicate a definite preference for the story type program. In comparing the results of Tables XX and XXI there is little difference in the program preferences of boys and girls, although the order of preference is significantly different.

The following table shows the results of the tests.

(continued from page 10)

TABLE I

Summary of the results of the tests of the proposed method

Test results of the proposed method		
Test No.	Test Results	Remarks
1	100%	Correct results
2	100%	Correct results
3	100%	Correct results
4	100%	Correct results
5	100%	Correct results
6	100%	Correct results
7	100%	Correct results
8	100%	Correct results
9	100%	Correct results
10	100%	Correct results

Summary of the results of the tests of the proposed method

The results of the tests of the proposed method are shown in Table I. The results show that the proposed method is able to produce correct results for all the tests. The results also show that the proposed method is able to produce correct results for all the tests.

The fifteen afternoon and evening programs most popular with the boys are given in Table XXII.

TABLE XXII

THE FIFTEEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING PROGRAMS
MOST POPULAR WITH BOYS

Program	Number of boys	Per cent boys
Lone Ranger	208	80
Blondie	195	75
Aldrich Family	189	72
This Is Your F.B.I.	180	69
Life of Riley	166	64
Fat Man	166	64
Capt. Midnight	159	61
Tom Mix	158	61
Superman	153	59
Answer Man	153	59
Green Hornet	152	58
Abbott and Costello	143	57
Great Gildersleeve	143	55
Duffy's Tavern	142	54
Break the Bank	136	52

The list of fifteen programs most popular with the boys contains seven drama programs, all of the exciting

adventure or detective type, six comedy-variety programs, one quiz program, and one program of the informational type. Thus the boys show a strong preference for drama and comedy-variety programs.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's message to the Congress at the beginning of his first term. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is a good example of the President's role as the head of the executive branch of the government.

Table XXIII lists the fifteen afternoon and evening programs most popular with the girls.

TABLE XXIII
THE FIFTEEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING PROGRAMS
MOST POPULAR WITH GIRLS

Program	Number of girls	Per cent girls
Blondie	214	86
Aldrich Family	191	76
Date With Judy	180	72
Lone Ranger	174	70
Life of Riley	172	69
Arthur Godfrey	157	63
Great Gildersleeve	153	61
Hollywood Theater	142	57
Mr. and Mrs. North	135	54
Duffy's Tavern	133	53
Superman	129	52
This Is Your F.B.I.	128	51
Green Hornet	125	50
Burns and Allen	125	50
Curtain Time	124	50

The fifteen programs selected by the largest number of girls include eight of the comedy-variety type and

seven drama programs. The girls, therefore, indicate a preference for comedy-variety and drama programs.

Tables XXII and XXIII reveal that although specific program choices of the boys and girls vary somewhat, the types of program preferences remain the same. Here, again, it is the order of preference which differs.

The ten Saturday programs most popular with the boys are shown in Table XXIV.

TABLE XXIV
THE TEN SATURDAY PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR WITH BOYS

Program	Number of boys	Per cent boys
Truth or Consequences	162	62
Gangbusters	155	59
Ozzie and Harriet	138	53
Football Game	129	49
Dennis Day	126	48
Archie Andrews	118	45
Judy Canova	90	34
Mr. Malone	88	34
Hit Parade	86	33
Famous Trials	72	28

The list of ten programs most popular with the boys contains four comedy-variety programs, three mystery dramas, and one each of the sports, quiz, and music programs. Here the boys show a preference for comedy-variety and drama programs.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

Year	Month	Day	Event
1625	May	2	Charles married Henrietta Maria
1626	June	13	Charles left for France
1627	July	1	Charles returned to England
1628	August	15	Charles issued the Declaration of Arminianism
1629	September	1	Charles issued the Four Articles
1630	October	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1631	November	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1632	December	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1633	January	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1634	February	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1635	March	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1636	April	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1637	May	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1638	June	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1639	July	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1640	August	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1641	September	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1642	October	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1643	November	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1644	December	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1645	January	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1646	February	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1647	March	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1648	April	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1649	May	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1650	June	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1651	July	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1652	August	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1653	September	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1654	October	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1655	November	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1656	December	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1657	January	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1658	February	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1659	March	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1660	April	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1661	May	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1662	June	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1663	July	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1664	August	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1665	September	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1666	October	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1667	November	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1668	December	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1669	January	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1670	February	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1671	March	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1672	April	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1673	May	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1674	June	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1675	July	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1676	August	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1677	September	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1678	October	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1679	November	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1680	December	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1681	January	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1682	February	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1683	March	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1684	April	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1685	May	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1686	June	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1687	July	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1688	August	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1689	September	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1690	October	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1691	November	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1692	December	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1693	January	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1694	February	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1695	March	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1696	April	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1697	May	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1698	June	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1699	July	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion
1700	August	1	Charles issued the Articles of Religion

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST

By JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON, Printed by J. Sturges, at the Angel in St. Dunstons Church, 1724.

Table XXV lists the ten Saturday programs most popular with the girls.

TABLE XXV
THE TEN SATURDAY PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR WITH GIRLS

Program	Number of girls	Per cent girls
Truth or Consequences	166	66
Archie Andrews	164	66
Ozzie and Harriet	158	63
Dennis Day	138	55
Hit Parade	125	50
Judy Canova	109	44
Gangbusters	92	37
Let's Pretend	91	36
Junior Miss	88	35
Talent Hour	86	34

The list of ten programs most popular with the girls includes six of the comedy-variety type, and one each of the drama, quiz, music, and story-hour programs. Thus the girls show a strong preference for comedy-variety programs. A comparison of Tables XXIV and XXV, shows, once again, that there are no significant sex differences in program preferences. The difference occurs in the order of preference.

The fifteen Sunday programs most popular with the boys are listed in Table XXVI.

TABLE XXVI

THE FIFTEEN SUNDAY PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR WITH BOYS

Program	Number of boys	Per cent boys
Roy Rogers	187	72
Jack Benny	179	69
Nick Carter	172	66
The Shadow	160	61
Quick as a Flash	155	59
Gene Autry	142	54
Amos n'Andy	134	51
Sam Spade	133	51
Phil Harris	129	49
Detective Mystery	124	48
House of Mystery	117	45
Fred Allen	116	44
Stop the Music	113	43
Bergen-McCarthy	98	38
Quiz Kids	97	37

The fifteen programs listed in Table XXVI include seven drama programs, predominantly the mystery type, five comedy-variety programs, and three quiz programs. Here, boys show a preference for drama programs.

DATA

THE 2000 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

Variable	Value	Description
AGE	18-24	Age group
AGE	25-34	Age group
AGE	35-44	Age group
AGE	45-54	Age group
AGE	55-64	Age group
AGE	65-74	Age group
AGE	75-84	Age group
AGE	85+	Age group
SEX	Male	Sex
SEX	Female	Sex
RACE	White	Race
RACE	Black	Race
RACE	Hispanic	Race
RACE	Other	Race
EDUC	Less than high school	Education level
EDUC	High school graduate	Education level
EDUC	Some college	Education level
EDUC	Bachelor's degree	Education level
EDUC	Master's degree	Education level
EDUC	Doctorate	Education level
INCOME	Less than \$10,000	Income level
INCOME	\$10,000-\$14,999	Income level
INCOME	\$15,000-\$24,999	Income level
INCOME	\$25,000-\$34,999	Income level
INCOME	\$35,000-\$49,999	Income level
INCOME	\$50,000-\$74,999	Income level
INCOME	\$75,000-\$99,999	Income level
INCOME	\$100,000+	Income level

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000. Data are from the 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing. The data are from the 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, which is the most recent census data available. The data are from the 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, which is the most recent census data available. The data are from the 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, which is the most recent census data available.

Table XXVII lists the fifteen Sunday programs most popular with the girls.

TABLE XXVII

THE FIFTEEN SUNDAY PROGRAMS MOST POPULAR WITH GIRLS

Program	Number of girls	Per cent girls
Roy Rogers	180	72
Jack Benny	173	69
Nick Carter	146	58
Quick as a Flash	146	58
The Shadow	143	57
Gene Autry	143	57
Phil Harris	138	55
Stop the Music	135	54
Sam Spade	119	48
Fred Allen	117	47
Amos n'Andy	107	43
House of Mystery	107	43
Quiz Kids	96	38
Detective Mystery	95	38
Bergen-McCarthy	77	31

The fifteen Sunday programs most popular with the girls are identical with those most popular with the boys. The order of preference varies somewhat.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 10th of May 1900. The results are given in the form of a table, the columns of which are headed as follows:—
 (1) Name of the subject.
 (2) Age.
 (3) Sex.
 (4) Height in feet and inches.
 (5) Weight in pounds and ounces.
 (6) Temperature of the body in degrees Fahrenheit.
 (7) Pulse rate per minute.
 (8) Blood pressure in millimetres of mercury.
 (9) Time taken to perform the work in minutes and seconds.
 (10) Amount of work done in foot-pounds.

Table showing the results of the experiments conducted on the 10th of May 1900.									
(1) Name of the subject.	(2) Age.	(3) Sex.	(4) Height in feet and inches.	(5) Weight in pounds and ounces.	(6) Temperature of the body in degrees Fahrenheit.	(7) Pulse rate per minute.	(8) Blood pressure in millimetres of mercury.	(9) Time taken to perform the work in minutes and seconds.	(10) Amount of work done in foot-pounds.
A	20	M	5 ft 10 in	150 lb	98.6	72	120	10	1000
B	22	M	5 ft 8 in	140 lb	98.4	68	115	12	1200
C	24	M	5 ft 6 in	130 lb	98.2	65	110	15	1500
D	26	M	5 ft 4 in	120 lb	98.0	62	105	18	1800
E	28	M	5 ft 2 in	110 lb	97.8	60	100	20	2000
F	30	M	5 ft 0 in	100 lb	97.6	58	95	25	2500
G	32	M	4 ft 10 in	90 lb	97.4	55	90	30	3000
H	34	M	4 ft 8 in	80 lb	97.2	52	85	35	3500
I	36	M	4 ft 6 in	70 lb	97.0	50	80	40	4000
J	38	M	4 ft 4 in	60 lb	96.8	48	75	45	4500
K	40	M	4 ft 2 in	50 lb	96.6	45	70	50	5000
L	42	M	4 ft 0 in	40 lb	96.4	42	65	55	5500
M	44	M	3 ft 10 in	30 lb	96.2	40	60	60	6000
N	46	M	3 ft 8 in	20 lb	96.0	38	55	65	6500
O	48	M	3 ft 6 in	10 lb	95.8	35	50	70	7000
P	50	M	3 ft 4 in	5 lb	95.6	32	45	75	7500

The results of the experiments show that the amount of work done increases with the age of the subject, and that the pulse rate and blood pressure also increase with age. The temperature of the body remains fairly constant, and the height and weight of the subject also increase with age.

It is interesting to note that Roy Rogers, Jack Benny, and Nick Carter are the first three choices of both boys and girls. The remaining programs listed as the most popular by both boys and girls vary in order of preference.

1. The first of these is the fact that the

the first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the

Favorite Programs

The pupils were asked to state their favorite radio program. Specific programs named by six or more boys are given in Table XXVIII.

TABLE XXVIII
RADIO PROGRAMS SIX OR MORE BOYS REPORT AS
THEIR FAVORITES

Program	Number of boys	Per cent boys
Lone Ranger	29	11
Sports	15	6
Jack Benny	13	5
Cavalcade of America	9	3
Roy Rogers	9	3
Truth or Consequences	8	3
Red Skelton	8	3
Stop the Music	8	3
Amos n'Andy	8	3
Inner Sanctum	7	3

Of the ten programs listed by six or more boys as their favorites, four are drama programs, three are of the comedy-variety type, and two are quiz programs. Sports is listed by the boys as a general classification, not as specific programs. However, in the rank order of popularity, sports is second.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction. The concentration of the solution was varied from 0.1 M to 0.5 M, and the rate of reaction was measured by the time taken for the reaction to complete. The results show that the rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of the solution.

Concentration of solution (M)	Time taken for reaction to complete (s)	Rate of reaction (1/s)
0.1	120	0.0083
0.2	60	0.0167
0.3	40	0.0250
0.4	30	0.0333
0.5	24	0.0417

The results of the experiments show that the rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of the solution. This is because a higher concentration of the solution means there are more particles of the reactants in a given volume, which increases the chance of collisions between the particles and thus increases the rate of reaction.

The programs listed by six or more girls as their favorites are given in Table XXIX.

TABLE XXIX
RADIO PROGRAMS SIX OR MORE GIRLS REPORT AS
THEIR FAVORITES

Program	Number of girls	Per cent girls
Stop the Music	21	8
Lux Radio Theater	16	6
Roy Rogers	14	6
Cavalcade of America	13	5
Blondie	13	5
Date With Judy	12	5
Lone Ranger	10	4
Truth or Consequences	9	4
Jack Benny	8	3
Juvenile Jury	6	2

Of the ten programs listed in Table XXIX, five are drama programs, three are comedy-variety programs, and two quiz programs. In comparing Tables XXVIII and XXIX, it will be noted that while specific program titles differ, the types of program remain the same for both boys and girls. The only significant difference is in sports, in which boys have more interest than girls.

TABLE I		Year
1950	1951	1952
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1950, 1951, and 1952. The data is presented in three columns, one for each year. The first column contains the year, the second column contains the number of respondents, and the third column contains the percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes' to the question 'Do you have a car?'.

In 1950, there were 100 respondents, and 60% of them answered 'Yes'. In 1951, there were 101 respondents, and 65% of them answered 'Yes'. In 1952, there were 102 respondents, and 70% of them answered 'Yes'.

The data shows a clear upward trend in the number of people who own cars over the three-year period. This is likely due to the increasing availability of cars and the growing economy.

Reasons for Liking Specific Programs

The pupils were asked to give reasons for liking favorite programs. Their replies have been summarized and are presented in Table XXX.

TABLE XXX

REASONS GIVEN BY BOYS FOR LIKING FAVORITE PROGRAMS

Reason	Number of boys	Per cent boys
Exciting	41	16
Funny	26	10
Interesting	11	4
Like sports	9	3
Entertaining	8	3
Like cowboys	7	3
Educational	7	3
Prizes offered	3	1
Like quizzes	2	less than 1

The reasons given in Table XXX by the boys, are consistent with their program preferences. The seven boys who give "educational" as a reason for liking a favorite program are all pupils of a teacher who suggested Cavalcade of America as good listening. Among her reasons was that it was educational.

Reasons given by the girls for liking favorite programs are presented in Table XXXI.

TABLE XXXI
REASONS GIVEN BY GIRLS FOR LIKING FAVORITE PROGRAMS

Reason	Number of girls	Per cent girls
Funny	40	16
Interesting	29	12
Exciting	17	7
Tells about movies	11	4
Educational	10	4
Like quizzes	7	3
Prizes	5	2
Like cowboys	3	1

The reasons given in Table XXXI by the girls are consistent with their program preferences. The ten girls who give "educational" as a reason for liking a favorite program are also pupils of the teacher referred to in Table XXX who suggested Cavalcade of America as good listening. The reasons given by both boys and girls are much alike. "Exciting," "funny," and "interesting" are reasons given by the highest percentage of both boys and girls, "exciting" taking first place with the boys, while "funny" is placed first by the girls.

In summarizing the data in Tables XVIII through XXXI, it seems logical to conclude that boys and girls have much the same radio tastes. Their specific preferences are for drama and comedy-variety programs, programs that have excitement, mystery, adventure, and entertainment, many of which are intended for adult listening. In short, the radio tastes of these pupils are limited. Such a situation is a challenge to teachers interested in improving the radio fare of their pupils.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607
U.S.A.
TEL: 773-936-5000
FAX: 773-936-5000
E-MAIL: chem@uchicago.edu
WWW: <http://www.uchicago.edu/chem>

Response to Program Suggestions

To determine to what extent their listening is influenced by the suggestions of other persons, the pupils were directed to name the persons from whom they receive help in choosing programs, and to name the programs and persons from whom they received the suggestions. The results are given in Tables XXXII through XXXVIII which follow:

TABLE XXXII

PERSONS FROM WHOM BOYS AND GIRLS RECEIVE HELP
IN CHOOSING RADIO PROGRAMS

Person	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Mother	41	66	16	26
Father	16	13	6	5
Mother and Father	21	25	8	10
Teacher	14	14	5	6
Friends	43	29	17	12

Referring to Table VI, it will be noted that 52 per cent of the boys and 59 per cent of the girls receive help in choosing radio programs. Table XXXII refers to these pupils and reveals the following:

Thirty per cent of the boys and 41 per cent of the girls receive help from their parents in choosing radio programs.

Journal of the American Medical Association

Published weekly, except during the months of December and January, when it is published bi-weekly.

Subscription price, \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Entered as second-class matter, June 26, 1902, under post office number 374, at Chicago, Ill., under special permission of the Postoffice Department.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

Postage paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing offices.

Copyright, 1918, by American Medical Association.

CONTENTS

Original Articles 1
 Reports and Communications 15
 Clinical Notes 25
 Case Reports 35
 Book Reviews 45
 Correspondence 55
 Notices 65
 Index 75

Page	Page	Page	Page	Page
1	15	25	35	45
55	65	75	85	95
105	115	125	135	145
155	165	175	185	195
205	215	225	235	245
255	265	275	285	295
305	315	325	335	345
355	365	375	385	395
405	415	425	435	445
455	465	475	485	495
505	515	525	535	545
555	565	575	585	595
605	615	625	635	645
655	665	675	685	695
705	715	725	735	745
755	765	775	785	795
805	815	825	835	845
855	865	875	885	895
905	915	925	935	945
955	965	975	985	995

Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Entered as second-class matter, June 26, 1902, under post office number 374, at Chicago, Ill., under special permission of the Postoffice Department.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

Postage paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing offices.

Copyright, 1918, by American Medical Association.

Published weekly, except during the months of December and January, when it is published bi-weekly.

Subscription price, \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

A larger percentage of both boys and girls receive help from their mothers than from their fathers.

The percentage of girls receiving help from their mothers is higher than the percentage of boys.

The percentage of boys and girls receiving help from teachers is the same and is very low.

TABLE XXXIII

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO LISTEN TO PROGRAMS SUGGESTED BY PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND FRIENDS

Answer	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Yes	214	222	82	89
No	47	28	18	11

Table XXXIII shows that a large percentage of both boys and girls listen to programs suggested by parents, teachers, and friends. The percentage of girls is higher than the percentage of boys.

The specific radio programs ten or more boys and girls report having listened to at the suggestion of parents, teachers, and friends are given in Table XXXIV and Table XXXV.

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

TABLE 1

... ..

...
...
...

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

...

TABLE XXXIV
SPECIFIC RADIO PROGRAMS TO WHICH TEN OR MORE BOYS REPORT HAVING LISTENED
AT THE SUGGESTION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND FRIENDS

Program	Number of boys	Per cent boys	Mother	Father	Mother and Father	Teachers	Friends
Cavalcade of America	29	11	5	2	3	15	4
Jack Benny	26	10	3	6	4	-	13
Lone Ranger	25	10	1	2	1	-	21
Stop the Music	23	9	9	3	5	-	6
Blondie	20	8	1	2	5	-	12
Lux Radio Theater	15	6	3	-	4	-	8
Quick As a Flash	14	5	6	-	3	4	1
Truth or Consequences	13	5	4	-	4	-	5
Inner Sanctum	13	5	2	2	-	-	9
Arthur Godfrey	11	4	4	-	2	-	5
Answer Man	11	4	3	-	2	4	2
Superman	10	4	-	-	-	-	10
Roy Rogers	10	4	1	-	-	-	9
Phil Harris	10	4	-	3	3	-	4
Total Suggestions			42	20	36	23	109

TABLE XXXV

SPECIFIC RADIO PROGRAMS TO WHICH TEN OR MORE GIRLS REPORT HAVING LISTENED
AT THE SUGGESTION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND FRIENDS

Program	Number of girls	Per cent girls	Mother			Mother and Father			Teachers	Friends
			Mother	Father	and Father	Mother	Father	and Father		
Stop the Music	33	13	11	4	13	13	-	-	-	5
Lone Ranger	26	10	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	21
Blondie	26	10	7	-	8	8	-	-	-	11
Arthur Godfrey	23	9	5	3	4	4	-	-	-	11
Roy Rogers	20	8	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	15
Cavalcade of America	19	8	1	1	2	2	12	12	3	3
Jack Benny	19	8	4	7	3	3	-	-	-	5
Lux Radio Theater	16	6	3	1	4	4	-	-	-	8
Date With Judy	14	6	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	12
Cinnamon Bear	13	5	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	9
Hit Parade	12	5	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	6
Truth or Consequences	12	5	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Phil Harris	10	4	4	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
Archie Andrews	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Nick Carter	10	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	6
Total Suggestions			53	25	44	44	12	12	129	129

While specific titles change, the lists in Table XXXIV and Table XXXV reveal that the programs suggested to both the boys and girls are of the same type.

Both lists show a predominance of programs which are entertaining and exciting. The programs having cultural or educational values are decidedly in the minority.

From this it may be inferred that such programs were not suggested to the pupils or if suggested were rejected by them.

However, since the programs reported here are also found in Table VIII, which lists programs listened to by family groups, and since the percentage of teachers offering suggestions is very low, it would appear that not many educational and cultural broadcasts were suggested to the boys and girls.

THESE THINGS ARE ONLY THE BEGINNING OF THE PROBLEMS WHICH
WILL BE MET BY THE STUDENT WHO HAS NOT YET LEARNED TO
THINK FOR HIMSELF. THE STUDENT WHO HAS LEARNED TO
THINK FOR HIMSELF WILL BE ABLE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS
WHICH ARE SET BEFORE HIM. THE STUDENT WHO HAS NOT
LEARNED TO THINK FOR HIMSELF WILL BE ABLE TO SOLVE THE
PROBLEMS WHICH ARE SET BEFORE HIM. THE STUDENT WHO
HAS LEARNED TO THINK FOR HIMSELF WILL BE ABLE TO SOLVE
THE PROBLEMS WHICH ARE SET BEFORE HIM. THE STUDENT
WHO HAS NOT LEARNED TO THINK FOR HIMSELF WILL BE
ABLE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS WHICH ARE SET BEFORE HIM.

The pupils were asked, "Have you ever stopped listening to any programs because someone told you not to listen?" Those who answered in the affirmative were directed to list the programs and to tell whether the suggestion came from parents, teachers, or friends. The results are given in Tables XXXVI through XXXVIII. Table XXXVI tells the number and percentage of boys and girls who stopped listening to programs at the suggestion of parents, teachers, and friends.

TABLE XXXVI

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO HAVE STOPPED
LISTENING TO PROGRAMS AT THE SUGGESTION OF
PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND FRIENDS

Answer	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Yes	135	104	52	42
No	126	146	48	58

Table XXXVI shows that a larger percentage of the boys than of the girls stopped listening to programs because they were told to by parents, teachers, or friends. The percentage of both boys and girls is not very high. In comparing these results with those given in Table XXXIII, it will be noted that the percentage of boys and girls who listened to suggested programs is much higher than the percentage of boys and girls who stopped listening. From this

The first of these is the fact that the
 second of these is the fact that the
 third of these is the fact that the
 fourth of these is the fact that the
 fifth of these is the fact that the
 sixth of these is the fact that the
 seventh of these is the fact that the
 eighth of these is the fact that the
 ninth of these is the fact that the
 tenth of these is the fact that the

TABLE I				
The first of these is the fact that the				
The second of these is the fact that the				
The third of these is the fact that the				
The fourth of these is the fact that the				
The fifth of these is the fact that the				
The sixth of these is the fact that the				
The seventh of these is the fact that the				
The eighth of these is the fact that the				
The ninth of these is the fact that the				
The tenth of these is the fact that the				

The first of these is the fact that the
 second of these is the fact that the
 third of these is the fact that the
 fourth of these is the fact that the
 fifth of these is the fact that the
 sixth of these is the fact that the
 seventh of these is the fact that the
 eighth of these is the fact that the
 ninth of these is the fact that the
 tenth of these is the fact that the

one may infer that either the amount of restriction is not very great or that restrictions were ignored by the pupils.

Tables XXXVII and XXXVIII which follow list the programs to which boys and girls have stopped listening at the suggestion of parents, teachers, and friends.

It will be noted in Tables XXXVII and XXXVIII that fourteen of the programs found in both lists are identical. While the remaining programs in both lists differ as to specific titles, they are of the same type.

With the exception of Money Programs and Stop the Music, all programs reported by both groups as those to which they have stopped listening are crime, detective, and exciting adventure programs.

A further examination of Table XXXVII and Table XXXVIII reveals that parents are the persons from whom the boys and girls received the largest number of suggestions.

TABLE XXXVII

RADIO PROGRAMS TO WHICH FIVE OR MORE BOYS REPORT HAVING STOPPED LISTENING
AT THE SUGGESTION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND FRIENDS

Program	Number of boys	Per cent boys	Mother and Father			
			Mother	Father	Teachers	Friends
Inner Sanctum	58	22	22	9	5	-
Suspense	23	9	10	4	-	-
The Shadow	20	8	7	1	-	2
Murder Stories	19	7	8	2	-	1
Gangbusters	15	6	4	3	-	2
Murder at Midnight	13	5	8	2	-	-
Mysterious Traveler	13	5	1	1	1	1
Money Programs	12	5	-	-	10	-
Sam Spade	10	4	4	1	-	-
Nick Carter	10	4	2	1	-	1
Stop the Music	8	3	2	1	6	-
Fat Man	8	3	2	-	-	-
This Is Your F.B.I.	7	3	3	-	-	-
Superman	6	2	3	-	1	-
Green Hornet	6	2	3	-	-	-
Thin Man	6	2	4	-	-	-
True Detective	5	2	1	-	-	-
Capt. Midnight	5	2	2	-	1	-
Total Suggestions			86	24	24	7

TABLE XXXVIII

RADIO PROGRAMS TO WHICH FIVE OR MORE GIRLS REPORT HAVING STOPPED LISTENING
AT THE SUGGESTION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND FRIENDS

Program	Number of girls	Per cent girls	Mother	Father	Mother and Father	Teachers	Friends
Inner Sanctum	55	22	19	10	23	3	-
The Shadow	37	15	9	5	16	5	2
Murder Stories	27	11	8	2	13	2	2
Suspense	20	8	6	4	8	2	-
Money Programs	13	5	-	-	-	13	-
Gangbusters	12	5	2	2	5	1	2
Stop the Music	10	4	-	1	-	9	-
Murder at Midnight	9	4	3	2	4	-	-
Fat Man	8	3	3	1	3	1	-
Mysterious Traveler	8	3	-	-	5	3	-
Nick Carter	8	3	3	1	3	-	1
Mr. and Mrs. North	7	3	4	2	1	-	-
Sam Spade	6	2	5	-	1	-	-
This Is Your F.B.I.	6	2	2	-	4	-	-
Green Hornet	5	2	1	2	-	2	-
Total Suggestions			65	32	86	41	7

Reasons for Listening

The pupils were asked, "Why do you listen to the radio?" A condensed classification of the responses is given in Table XXXIX.

Table XXXIX shows a great similarity in the replies of both groups. The answers are so general that a specific analysis seems impossible. One questions, for instance, what types of learning are indicated by the reply, "To learn," given by 22 per cent of the boys and 24 per cent of the girls.

It seems safe to conclude, however, from the responses given by both groups that there is great need of guidance in the leisure-time listening of pupils.

TABLE XXXIX

REASONS BOYS AND GIRLS GIVE FOR LISTENING TO THE RADIO

Reason	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
For enjoyment	58	59	22	24
To learn	57	59	22	24
Nothing else to do	45	42	17	17
For entertainment	35	39	13	16
For fun	30	17	11	7
Like to	26	16	10	6
To pass time	17	14	7	6
Interesting	16	36	6	14
For excitement	16	8	6	3
For stories	11	19	4	8
Don't know why	2	18	less than 1	7
For relaxation	2	3	less than 1	1
To keep busy	2	-	less than 1	-
Don't like to read	1	-	less than 1	-
Don't have to pay	1	-	less than 1	-
To keep from being lonely	-	3	-	1
Can't go out after dark	-	2	-	less than 1
To keep out of trouble	-	2	-	less than 1
Radio is on	-	1	-	less than 1

TABLE 1

Summary of the results of the first two years of the study

Year	Sample Size	Number of Cases	Number of Controls	Ratio
1971	100	50	50	1:1
1972	100	50	50	1:1
1973	100	50	50	1:1
1974	100	50	50	1:1
1975	100	50	50	1:1
1976	100	50	50	1:1
1977	100	50	50	1:1
1978	100	50	50	1:1
1979	100	50	50	1:1
1980	100	50	50	1:1
1981	100	50	50	1:1
1982	100	50	50	1:1
1983	100	50	50	1:1
1984	100	50	50	1:1
1985	100	50	50	1:1
1986	100	50	50	1:1
1987	100	50	50	1:1
1988	100	50	50	1:1
1989	100	50	50	1:1
1990	100	50	50	1:1
1991	100	50	50	1:1
1992	100	50	50	1:1
1993	100	50	50	1:1
1994	100	50	50	1:1
1995	100	50	50	1:1
1996	100	50	50	1:1
1997	100	50	50	1:1
1998	100	50	50	1:1
1999	100	50	50	1:1
2000	100	50	50	1:1
2001	100	50	50	1:1
2002	100	50	50	1:1
2003	100	50	50	1:1
2004	100	50	50	1:1
2005	100	50	50	1:1
2006	100	50	50	1:1
2007	100	50	50	1:1
2008	100	50	50	1:1
2009	100	50	50	1:1
2010	100	50	50	1:1
2011	100	50	50	1:1
2012	100	50	50	1:1
2013	100	50	50	1:1
2014	100	50	50	1:1
2015	100	50	50	1:1
2016	100	50	50	1:1
2017	100	50	50	1:1
2018	100	50	50	1:1
2019	100	50	50	1:1
2020	100	50	50	1:1
2021	100	50	50	1:1
2022	100	50	50	1:1
2023	100	50	50	1:1
2024	100	50	50	1:1
2025	100	50	50	1:1
2026	100	50	50	1:1
2027	100	50	50	1:1
2028	100	50	50	1:1
2029	100	50	50	1:1
2030	100	50	50	1:1

While television has no direct bearing on this study, the writer is interested in knowing how many of the boys and girls have access to television in their homes. Table XL gives the results.

TABLE XL

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO HAVE
TELEVISION IN THEIR HOMES

Answer	Number of boys	Number of girls	Per cent boys	Per cent girls
Yes	10	7	4	3
No	251	243	96	97

Only 4 per cent of the boys and 3 per cent of the girls have television in their homes.

1. The first of these is the fact that the *hydrogen* of the
 2. gas is not in the form of *hydrogen* but of *hydrogen* gas.
 3. (The *hydrogen* gas is not in the form of *hydrogen* but of *hydrogen* gas.)
 4. The second of these is the fact that the *hydrogen* of the

Date	Time	Place	Weather	Wind	Temperature	Barometer	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102

1. The first of these is the fact that the *hydrogen* of the
 2. gas is not in the form of *hydrogen* but of *hydrogen* gas.
 3. (The *hydrogen* gas is not in the form of *hydrogen* but of *hydrogen* gas.)
 4. The second of these is the fact that the *hydrogen* of the

A summary of the data of this chapter reveals that sixth grade pupils spend many hours at the radio, that there is a narrow range of listening on their part, and that they are uncritical in their listening.

Such a situation is a challenge to both the home and the school but particularly to the school where teachers are ready and eager to guide children in the proper use of leisure-time.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

The out-of-school radio listening interests of sixth grade children, their program preferences, their response to program suggestions, and their reasons for listening have been surveyed in this study. The findings revealed by the survey have been summarized and are as follows:

1. One hundred per cent of both boys and girls have radios in their homes.
2. Fifty-one per cent of the boys and 44 per cent of the girls have radios of their own.
3. Most boys and girls keep their radios in their bedrooms.
4. Over 50 per cent of both groups receive help in choosing programs.
5. A high percentage of both boys and girls listen with their families.
6. The programs listened to by the family groups are for the most part the same as those most popular with the pupils and those which they list as favorites.

THE
HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN H. COLEMAN
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY
J. B. LEECH, 15 NASSAU ST. N. Y.
1888

7. While listening for both boys and girls is heaviest in the evening, approximately 50 per cent of both groups listen during other periods of the day. The before-school period is the least popular for both groups.
8. A very high percentage of both boys and girls listen on Saturday and Sunday.
9. Most pupils stop listening on school days and Sunday between the hours of eight and nine; on Saturday between nine and ten o'clock.
10. Both boys and girls spend approximately the same amount of time each day listening to the radio, the boys averaging two hours forty-two minutes, and the girls averaging two hours thirty-six minutes.
11. Most pupils divide their attention while listening and engage in various activities, but the percentage of girls is higher than the percentage of boys.
12. In general, the programs most popular with the boys are most popular with the girls. Both groups show a strong preference for comedy-variety and drama programs.

13. While specific titles differ, the favorite programs of both boys and girls are of the same type, the only exception being Sports which boys place second in order of popularity.
14. Girls and boys give similar reasons for preferring specific programs.
15. Over 30 per cent of the boys and 41 per cent of the girls receive help from parents in choosing radio programs.
16. A very small percentage of boys and girls receive program suggestions from teachers.
17. The percentage of boys and girls who have listened to suggested programs is much higher than the percentage of boys and girls who have stopped listening to suggested programs.
18. Most of the programs listened to by the pupils as a result of suggestions from parents, teachers, and friends are of the type which have entertainment value only.
19. The majority of programs that pupils have stopped listening to at the suggestion of parents, teachers, and friends are crime, detective, exciting adventure programs. Most of these suggestions came from parents.

20. The reasons given by the boys and girls for listening to the radio are very much the same.

It is hoped that the findings of this survey may be of help to teachers interested in improving the out-of-school radio listening of boys and girls that they may become active rather than passive listeners, that they may develop the ability to make intelligent choices, and that they may be directed to a more worthy use of the radio as a leisure-time activity.

CHAPTER VI

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study has made available information regarding the pattern of radio listening of sixth grade pupils. It does not, however, appraise the individual listening patterns of the boys and girls, nor does it suggest activities for modifying them. The survey deals with the radio situation as it is, and in no way suggests how it can be improved. It reveals what radio does, not what radio could do.

The questionnaire method used in this survey has made possible only a general classification of responses. A more refined technique is necessary to analyze answers with regard to their multiple meaning.

Suggestions For Further Study

1. A study of what different kinds of programs mean to different types of children, using the Program Analyzer.
2. Personal interviews to determine what children get from listening to the radio.
3. The effects of listening upon the behavior of children.

4. A comparison of the interest in in-school listening and leisure-time listening.
5. A survey of parents' reactions to children's radio listening.
6. An investigation to determine the kinds of gratifications children obtain from listening.
7. An experiment to discover the effectiveness of curricular activities in developing critical listening.
8. An analysis of the effects of advertising on pupils' listening.

The fact has been established and acknowledged that radio-listening rates high among the leisure-time activities of boys and girls. With proper guidance on the part of alert teachers, children may be directed to make the most of what radio offers for both entertainment and profit. Further research in the field of radio education is needed to make available to teachers practical methods for improving the radio tastes of boys and girls.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

1968

CHICAGO, ILL.

1968

1968

1968

1968

1968

1968

1968

1968

1968

1968

1968

1968

1968

1968

1968

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A Report of the First Workshop on Radio in Education.
Boston: The New England Committee on Radio in
Education, July, 1947. 78 pp.
- Anderson, John E., "The Radio and Child Development,"
The Phi Delta Kappan, XXI (March, 1939), 316-18.
- Arbuthnot, May H., "Children and Radio," Elementary
English, XXIV (January, 1947), 1-8.
- Beggs, Berenice B., "Radio-Minded Pupils Give Teachers
An Ear-full," Clearing House, XIX (April, 1945),
497-99.
- Beggs, Berenice B., "That Radio Problem," The Instructor,
LIV (May, 1945), 25.
- Boutwell, William D., and Dorothea Seelye, "The Radio
World Is Yours," The Phi Delta Kappan, XXI (March,
1939), 345-47.
- Bramley, Franklin M., "What Is Radio?" The Grade Teacher,
LXV (December, 1947), 60.
- Clark, Weston R., "Radio Listening Activities of Children,"
Journal of Experimental Education, VIII (September,
1939), 44-48.
- Dale, Edgar, Audio-Visual Methods in Teaching. New York:
The Dryden Press, 1946. 546 pp.
- Darrow, Ben H., "Can the School Teach Discrimination in
Radio Listening?" Educational Method, XIV (March,
1935), 311-15.
- Dunham, Franklin, "Radio, the Modern Aladdin's Lamp,"
The Grade Teacher, LXV (January, 1948), 18.
- Education on the Air, Yearbooks of the Institute for
Education by Radio. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State
University, 1930-1947.

- Eisenberg, Azriel L., "Children's Interest in and Reactions to Radio Programs," Education on the Air, Fifth Yearbook of the Institute for Education by Radio. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1934. 318-24.
- Frank, Josette, "These Children's Programs!" Parents' Magazine, XIV (February, 1939), 28-29.
- Freebairn-Smith, Thomas, "Democracy and the Broadcaster," The Phi Delta Kappan, XXI (March, 1939), 323-26.
- Gibbony, Hazel L., "Radio and the Elementary School Child," Educational Method, XVIII (January, 1939), 166-70.
- Gordon, Dorothy, All Children Listen. New York: George W. Stewart, Inc., 1942. 128 pp.
- Gottenberg, W. L., and R. L. Neal, "Radio at Home," The Phi Delta Kappan, XXII (May, 1940), 418-21.
- Harrison, Margaret, Radio in the Classroom. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1938. 260 pp.
- Herzberg, Max J., editor, Radio and English Teaching. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, 1941. 246 pp.
- Herzog, Herta, Survey of Research on Children's Radio Listening. New York: Office of Radio Research, Columbia University, 1941. 84 pp.
- Hickey, Florence E., "Children's Interests in Moving Pictures, Radio Programs, and Voluntary Book Reading," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Boston University, Boston, 1948.
- Johnson, Abel E., "Children's Radio Programs," Unpublished Master's Service Paper, Boston University, Boston, 1947.
- Levenson, William B., Teaching Through Radio. New York: Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., 1945, 474 pp.
- Logan, Clara S., "Children's Radio Listening - Let's Face the Facts!" National Parent-Teacher, XLII (January, 1948), 14-17.

- Lohr, Lenox R., Some Social and Political Aspects of Broadcasting, an address made at the Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1938. 18 pp.
- Lumley, Frederick H., Measurement in Radio. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1934. 381 pp.
- Mitchell, Hugh B., "Children's Radio Diet," Journal of the National Education Association, XXXV (December, 1946), 589.
- Nicholson, Margaret, "Out-of-School Radio Listening Interests of Senior High School Pupils," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Boston University, Boston, 1948.
- Paley, William S., Radio As a Cultural Force. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 1934. 29 pp.
- "Radio in the Life of the Child," Proceedings of the First National Conference on Educational Broadcasting. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1936. 463 pp.
- Robb, Kenneth, "Better Radio for Children," Parents' Magazine, XXIII (August, 1948), 43.
- The World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1948, edited by E. Eastman Irvine. New York: New York World Telegram, 1948.
- Trillingham, C. C., "An Adventure in Radio," The Phi Delta Kappan, XXI (March, 1939), 327-28.
- Tyler, I. Keith, "Developing Critical Listening," The Phi Delta Kappan, XXI (March, 1939), 348-51.
- Tyler, I. Keith, "Radio's Function in Education," Educational Method, XVIII (January, 1939), 152-53.
- Tyler, I. Keith, "The Listening Habits of Oakland (California) Pupils," The English Journal, XXV (March, 1936), 206-15.
- Waller, Judith C., "Are Children's Radio Programs Disappearing?" National Parent-Teacher, XXXVIII (June, 1944), 7-9.

Willey, Roy DeVerl, and Helen Ann Young, Radio in Elementary Education. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company, 1948. 450 pp.

Williams, Albert N., "The Children Again," Saturday Review of Literature, XXX (June 14, 1947), 26-27.

Woelfel, Norman, and I. Keith Tyler, Radio and the School. Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York: The World Book Company, 1945. 358 pp.

Yourman, Julius, "Is Radio Meeting the Needs of Our Children?" Education on the Air, Seventeenth Yearbook of the Institute for Education by Radio. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1947. 297-320.

9. If your answer is Yes, write the names of the programs in the spaces below and tell beside each whether you were told by your parents, teacher, a friend.

Program	Person
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

10. Are there any programs to which your family listens together?

Yes No

11. If your answer is Yes, list the programs in the spaces below.

12. When do you listen to the radio? Mark below with an (X).

- () Before school in the morning.
- () During lunch time.
- () After school in the afternoon.
- () After your evening meal.

13. Do you listen to the radio on Saturday? Yes No

14. Do you listen to the radio on Sunday? Yes No

15. At about what time at night do you usually stop listening? _____

On school days? _____ On Saturday? _____ On Sunday? _____

16. How much time do you spend listening to the radio? Mark below with an (X). You should have only one (X) in each column.

Time	School Days	Saturday	Sunday
None	_____	_____	_____
15 min.	_____	_____	_____
$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	_____	_____	_____
1 hr.	_____	_____	_____
$1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	_____	_____	_____
2 hrs.	_____	_____	_____
$2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	_____	_____	_____
3 hrs.	_____	_____	_____

17. Do you usually do something else while listening to the radio?

Yes No

18. If so, what is it? List below.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

19. Mark with an (X) each kind of program you like.

Stories

- () Adventure
 () Animals
 () Detectives
 () Hobbies
 () Interesting people
 () Scientific things
 () History
 () Religion

Music

- () Popular "hit" songs
 () Ballads, folk songs
 () Classical songs
 () Hill-billy songs
 () Opera
 () Swing, dance orchestra
 () Piano
 () Symphony orchestra
 () Organ

- () Fun, comedy, variety programs
 () Quiz, question bee programs
 () Plays
 () Sports

20. Mark with an (X) any of the following programs to which you listen. If there are any not listed to which you listen, write their names in the spaces at the end.

Before School

News
 Top O' the Morning
 Weather
 Early Bird Session
 On the Mall
 Morning Watch
 Song Hits
 Breakfast With Star
 Yawn Patrol
 Dress Parade
 Morning Courier
 Farm News
 Ed Dinsmore
 Russ Morgan
 Newsreel
 Sing America
 Nelson Churchill
 Jobs
 Wake Up New England
 Jack Chase
 Breakfast Extra
 New Eng. Profiles
 Musical Clock
 Old Salt
 Breakfast with JDA
 Five Minutes to Go
 Leo Egan
 920 Club
 Touring Treeland
 E. B. Rideout
 A Song For You
 Don Dixon
 Chet Gaylord
 Caroline Cabot
 Platter Chatter
 On the 8:15
 Breakfast With Bill
 Young Dr. Malone

Lunch Time

Lanny Ross
 What Makes You Tick
 News
 Rosemary
 Lora Lawton
 Operatic Airs
 Wendy Warren
 Bing Crosby
 Welcome Travelers
 Kate Smith Speaks
 Luncheon Matinee
 Marvin Behrens

Noonday Review
 Italian Airs
 Pastene Program
 Robert Rissling
 Aunt Jenny
 Tommy Bartlett
 Herb Lewis
 Marjorie Mills
 Helen Trent
 Singin' Sam
 Farm, Food Program
 News Digest
 Record Rack
 Drama and Music
 Luncheon, Sardi's
 Music Box
 Our Gal Sunday

Afternoons
and Evenings

Ma Perkins
 Hilltop House
 Herald-Trav. News
 Here's to Vets
 Ozark Valley Folks
 Pepper Young
 Galen Drake
 Let's Talk Music
 Back Bay Matinee
 Irving T. McDonald
 Right to Happiness
 Listen to This
 Concert Gems
 Boston Ballroom
 Hint Hunt
 Gordon MacRae
 Backstage Wife
 Joe Dineen
 Prelude, Evening
 Stella Dallas
 Tex Beneke
 House Party
 Helen Forrest
 Lorenzo Jones
 Dinner Winner
 Eddy Duchin
 Widder Brown
 Bragg About Boston
 Neil Wallace
 Listen Ladies
 Adventure Parade
 A Girl Marries

Nelson Olmstead
 Challenge Yukon
 Bing Crosby
 Superman
 Portia Faces Life
 Round-up Time
 Herb Shriner
 Tom Mix
 Capt. Midnight
 Just Plain Bill
 Sky King
 Front Page Farrell
 Sports Results
 World News
 Eric Sevareid
 Sports Spotlight
 Geoffrey Harwood
 Dinner Dance
 Inside Story
 C. T. Scanlon
 To the Games
 Bump Hadley
 Names in the News
 Oddities in the News
 Rhyme Does Pay
 The Answer Man
 Children's Program
 Gene Jones
 Ranny Weeks
 Frank Fallon
 Jim Britt
 Vaughn Monroe
 Lowell Thomas
 Animal Court
 3 Star Extra
 Let's Waltz
 Washington News
 Rendezvous
 Tommy Dorsey
 Green Hornet
 Beulah
 Fulton Lewis, Jr.
 Supper Club
 Edwin C. Hill
 Bulldog Drummond
 Red Ryder
 Easy Rhythm
 Famous Jury Trials
 Old and New
 Tello-Test
 Jack Smith
 News of the World
 Hollywood Theater

Club 15	Ford Theater	Saturday Encores
Meredith Wilson Show	Eddie Cantor	Tall Tales for Tots
Henry J. Taylor	Break the Bank	Sacred Heart Program
Yankee Yarns	Murder, Midnight	Small Fry Club
Fishing, Hunting	Radio Theater	Animal Club
Lone Ranger	Gabriel Heater	Home Forum
Jazz Album	Telephone Hour	M-1 Safety Squad
Vic Damone	Classical Album	Saturday Salute
Edw. R. Murrow	Mutual Newsreel	Turntable Terrace
Inside of Sports	Duffy's Tavern	Potpourri Musical
Frontline Headlines	Milton Berle	Story Teller's Hour
Sports Quiz	We the People	Children's Songbag
Mystery Theater	Perry Como	Edward R. Snow
Inner Sanctum	Bob Hope	Chimney Corner
Favorite Story	Dr. I.Q.	Mills Brothers
The Falcon	Harvest of Stars	Tune Test
Blondie	Family Theater	Talent Hour
This Is Your Life	Mr. District Att.	Disc Jockey
Cavalcade of America	Groucho Marx	Prof. Teeny
Railroad Hour	Big Story	Join the Gang
Spell Well	Life With Luigi	Romance
The Aldrich Family	Lone Wolf	Archie Andrews
What's the Name	Pibber & Molly	Stuart Hall
of that Song	Detroit Symphony	This Is For You
Abbott and Costello	Variety Show	Carnival of Music
Great Plays	Guy Lombardo	Saturday Strings
Band of America	Red Skelton	Songs for Young People
The Fat Man	My Friend Irma	Gospel Crusade
Music in the Air	Contented Program	Movie Matinee
Jack Carson	Meet the Press	Warren Sweeney
Holy Cross Cathedral	Amer. Forum of the Air	Meet the Meeks
Arthur Godfrey	Hit the Jackpot	Flying Discs
Gregory Hood	Big Town	Let's Pretend
Voice of Firestone	Life of Riley	Musical Quiz
Man With Band	Thin Man	Teen Times Club
Dr. Christian	Screen Guild Players	Junior Miss
Boston Blackie	Curtain Time	Ed McConnell
Great Gildersleeve	Bob Hawk	American Story
Burns & Allen	People Are Funny	Lucky Winner
Mr. Ace and Jane	Play House	Theater of Today
Leave It to the Girls	Fred Waring	Campus Salute
Jimmy Durante	Deems Taylor	Junior Junction
Kiernan's Corner		Luncheon Melodies
Hy Gardner Says		Grand Central Station
Mr. and Mrs. North		Man on the Farm
Official Detective		Weekend Revue
Date with Judy	Proudly We Hail	Bob and Ray
Town Meeting	N. E. Fellowship	Time and Live
Lowell Institute	Georgia Mae	Juke Box Jury
This Is Your F.B.I.	News Round-up	County Fair
Music Hall	Tic Toc Tunes	Farm, Home Hour
Suspense	Songs by Sinatra	Maggie McWellsis
Personal Autographs	Beantown Varieties	Music of Faith
	Today's Headlines	

Vocal Spotlight
 Give and Take
 Band Parade
 Football Parade
 Show Tunes
 Pep Fest
 Football Game
 Mary Ruth
 News Pilot
 Stars-Hollywood
 Gridiron Parade
 Sports Matinee
 Band Parade
 Bandwagon
 Boston Ballroom
 Take a Number
 Football Resume
 Musicana
 Newsboys Club
 True or False
 Red Barber
 D'Amico Sextet
 Lassie Show
 Valley Forge
 Sports Results
 Know N. E.?
 Symphony, Melody
 Harry Wismer
 Sportcast
 Peggy Lee
 Denny Meyers
 Fred Foye
 School Sports
 Voice of the Army
 Roundtable
 Ozzie, Harriet
 Quizdown
 Guest Star
 Caravan
 Robert Hurleigh
 Serenade
 Famous Trials
 Candelight, Silver
 Mel Allen
 Sing It Again
 Twenty Questions
 Johnny Fletcher
 Word of Life
 Truth, Consequences
 Mr. Malone
 Time Was
 Your Hit Parade

Gangbusters
 Tom Howard Gang
 Judy Canova
 What's My Name?
 Chicago Theater
 Hebrew Union
 Dennis Day
 Saturday Shindig
 Hockey Game

Sundays

Chapel In the Sky
 Evangelical Hour
 Sunday Melodies
 Cathedral Hour
 Church of Christ
 The Sacred Heart
 Uncle Elmer
 Radio Carolers
 Nelson Bragg
 Hellenic Dawn
 Reading Comics
 Children's Music
 Animaland
 Christian Science
 Toyland
 World News
 Children's Program
 Waltz Time
 Sunday Serenade
 E. Power Biggs
 Story to Order
 Home of Truth
 Chamber Music
 Cameos, Music
 Request Music
 Composer's Choice
 Trinity Choir
 Hope of the World
 Music in the Air
 Church of the Air
 Radio Bible Class
 Radio Pulpit
 Message of Israel
 Sunday Symphony
 Voice of Prophecy
 Guest Star
 Italian Hour
 Tremont Temple
 Science Frontiers
 At the Organ

St. Paul Cathedral
 Eternal Light
 Pleasant Hill
 Inv. to Learning
 Ranger Joe
 Hour of Faith
 Jewish Hour
 Concert Hall
 Solitaire Time
 Ray Bloch
 Back to God
 Christian Answer
 Joseph Tall
 Dinah Shore
 People's Platform
 Lutheran Hour
 Open for Discussion
 Neapoliten Songs
 Colonial Hour
 Neapolitan Serenade
 Joseph Harsch
 Young People's Church
 William Shirer
 Masterworks, Music
 Muriel Halle
 Elmo Roper
 John E. Kennedy
 Ed Weeks
 Tell It Again
 Sunday Best
 What's in Boston
 Tops in Pops
 Jr. Achievement
 Festival of Song
 Piano Quartet
 Piano Playhouse
 Sunday Pops
 Catholic Truth
 Irish Melodies
 You Are There
 Bill Cunningham
 N.B.C. Univ. Theater
 Parade of Hits
 Mr. President
 Treasury Varieties
 A. Kostelanetz
 The Answer Man
 Piano Portrait
 N. Y. Philharmonic
 E. A. Rolfe
 Harrison Wood
 At the Ballet

<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Jury	<input type="checkbox"/> Ave Maria Hour	<input type="checkbox"/> Carnegie Hall
<input type="checkbox"/> One Man's Family	<input type="checkbox"/> Club Continental	<input type="checkbox"/> Bergen-McCarthy
<input type="checkbox"/> Treasury Show	<input type="checkbox"/> Family Hour of Stars	<input type="checkbox"/> Sam Spade
<input type="checkbox"/> At the Opera	<input type="checkbox"/> Morton Gould	<input type="checkbox"/> A. L. Alexander
<input type="checkbox"/> House of Mystery	<input type="checkbox"/> Roy Rogers	<input type="checkbox"/> Stop the Music
<input type="checkbox"/> Quiz Kids	<input type="checkbox"/> Catholic Hour	<input type="checkbox"/> Central Baptist
<input type="checkbox"/> Sunday Mood	<input type="checkbox"/> Drew Pearson	<input type="checkbox"/> Philip Marlowe
<input type="checkbox"/> Decision Now	<input type="checkbox"/> Pause That Refreshes	<input type="checkbox"/> Fred Allen
<input type="checkbox"/> G. & S. Favorites	<input type="checkbox"/> Nick Carter	<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Theater
<input type="checkbox"/> Detective Mystery	<input type="checkbox"/> Smiths of Hollywood	<input type="checkbox"/> Secret Mission
<input type="checkbox"/> Milton Cross	<input type="checkbox"/> Greatest Story	<input type="checkbox"/> Merry-Go-Round
<input type="checkbox"/> Skyways to the Stars	<input type="checkbox"/> Glorious Hope	<input type="checkbox"/> Walter Winchell
<input type="checkbox"/> Living, 1948	<input type="checkbox"/> Intermezzo	<input type="checkbox"/> Revival Hour
<input type="checkbox"/> The Shadow	<input type="checkbox"/> Christian Science	<input type="checkbox"/> Louella Parsons
<input type="checkbox"/> Dave Rose	<input type="checkbox"/> Success Story	<input type="checkbox"/> Our Miss Brooks
<input type="checkbox"/> Rob. Q. Lewis	<input type="checkbox"/> Gene Autry	<input type="checkbox"/> Jimmy Fidler
<input type="checkbox"/> Jane Pickens	<input type="checkbox"/> Sherlock Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/> American Album
<input type="checkbox"/> Quiet Please	<input type="checkbox"/> Jack Benny	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater Guild
<input type="checkbox"/> Strike It Rich	<input type="checkbox"/> Go for the House	<input type="checkbox"/> Two Views of News
<input type="checkbox"/> Quick as a Flash	<input type="checkbox"/> This World, This Week	<input type="checkbox"/> Lum 'n' Abner
<input type="checkbox"/> R. C. A. Show	<input type="checkbox"/> Amos 'n' Andy	<input type="checkbox"/> Voices of Strings
<input type="checkbox"/> David Harding	<input type="checkbox"/> Phil Harris	<input type="checkbox"/> Take It or Leave It

21. What is your favorite radio program? _____

22. Why do you like it better than all the others? _____

23. Why do you listen to the radio? _____

24. Do you have a television set? Yes No



Abbiatti, E M.

Out of school radio listening interests of sixth grade
Pupils.



